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North Riding of Yorkshire County Council

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1960

Conty Hall
Northallerton

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INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret the delay in submitting my formal report for the year 1960. Each year a separate report is presented to the Education Committee on the work of the school health service, but points relating to the co-ordination of services in the medical field are covered in this report. The names of members of the Health Committee and its functions and those of the executive sub-committees are set out in the Year Book for members: the members and duties of area sub-committees also appear there.

The tables at the end of the printed text in this report are compiled in accordance with Ministry of Health circular and the comments relate to subjects on which the Minister desires to have information.

During 1960 the campaign against poliomyelitis was continued; publicity was given on a national scale to extensions of the official scheme in advance of availability of supplies. This caused some difficulties for general practitioners as well as for the medical and nursing staff of the County Council because keen members of the public assumed that immunisation could immediately be afforded.

A full report on the survey of rural water supplies is included in the appropriate section of this Report; members who are particularly interested in this scheme should turn to page 36 for detailed information.

Perhaps it should be emphasised that the pattern of the prevalence of infectious disease varies from generation to generation and in certain cases from one year to another, but it is still important for parents to have their children immunised against diseases which took such a toll of human life 40 years ago, *e.g.* diphtheria. Reference to the tables at the back of the Report will show how mortality from tuberculosis has fallen particularly during the last ten years, but notifications are still being received. These show that although the new drugs are effective in the treatment of many cases, there is still need to take appropriate measures for re-housing and isolation of infectious cases. The ideal arrangement would be for all patients who are proved to be infectious, to be admitted to hospital and retained until they are shown to be free from infection.

In 1960, 782 deaths were ascribed to malignant conditions and the distribution of these is given in table 4 at the end of the text. There was again a marked difference in the mortality from cancer of the lung between the urban and rural areas in the Riding.

The total number of births (7,044) was higher than ever and this will have its effect in due course on the building programme and services of the County Council.

In conclusion I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for their continuing support and my colleagues in other departments at County Hall for their co-operation. To the staff in the central office and to the other staff employed all over the Riding, I extend my best thanks, for without their loyal support the routine work of the Health Department in the field of prevention and early treatment of disease would have been impossible.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FRASER,

County Medical Officer

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

County Medical Officer of Health	..	J. A. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health	..	J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	}	Marjorie J. M. Dow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer—Mobile Maternity & Child Welfare Unit	}	Edna M. Dunn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (commenced 3-1-1961).
Chief Dental Officer .. ..	..	I. J. Faulds, L.D.S.
District Medical Officers of Health	..	See Table on pages 7 and 8.
Chest Physicians (All part-time, in direct contract with Leeds or Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards)	{	G. Walker, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. R. B. N. Wilsdon, M.D., M.R.C.P. W. Helm, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Kathleen M. Barran, M.B. W. Davidson, M.B.E., M.B., D.P.H. D. P. Degenhardt, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Superintendent Nursing Officer ..	..	Mary N. Brandish, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Left 30-6-60).
Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer	..	Elizabeth Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT.
Chief County Health Inspector ..	..	G. D. Aspin, C.S.I.B., A.F.S.(E).
County Health Inspectors ..	..	D. Nurse, M.R.S.I. R. Wharin, M.S.I.A.
Chief Clerk .. ..	..	H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A.
County Ambulance Officer ..	..	M. F. Smith (left 31-1-61). E. J. Draper (commenced 1-2-61).
Senior Sectional Clerks .. ..	..	T. A. Hutchinson Margaret Blair, D.P.A. A. R. Elliott. W. E. Lloyd. (left 14-7-61) C. Rutherford.

Area and estimated mid-1959 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Thornaby (47,380)	Thornaby Borough .. Stokesley R.D.	J. McGovern, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Francis Street, Thornaby- on-Tees	J. McGovern.
Eston .. (36,180)	Eston U.D. ..	J. A. Dunlop, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Health Office, Cleveland House, Grange- town, Middlesbrough.	J. A. Dunlop, (died 14-3-60), succeeded by T. P. Binns, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., 1-4-60).
Redcar .. (40,330)	Redcar Borough .. Saltburn & Marske U.D.	P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., from 16-12-60 Area Health Office, "Teeswold," Coatham Road, Redcar.	P. S. R. Burrell.
Guis- borough (31,920)	Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	P. Brodbin, L.R.C.P. and S.I., D.P.H., (from 6-2-61) Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., (from 5-6-61)	P. Brodbin. T. M. B. Rohan.
Whitby .. (23,140)	Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Ryedale .. (29,010)	Malton U.D. .. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirkbymoorside R.D.	W. R. M. Couper, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering.	W. R. M. Couper.
Bulmer .. (57,420)	Easingwold R.D. .. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. Thirsk R.D.	H. Gray, M.D., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold.	H. Gray.
Wensley- dale (34,860)	Northallerton U.D. .. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D. Bedale R.D.	J. L. Cotton, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Leyburn.	J. L. Cotton, (resigned 31-10-60), H. Diggles M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., (from 15-3-61). *A. W. Hansell, M.B., Woodrow, Bedale.

Area and estimated mid-1959	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Richmond (39,970)	Richmond Borough .. Richmond R.D. .. Croft R.D. .. Startforth R.D. Reeth R.D.	F. W. Gavin, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Quaker Lane, Richmond.	F. W. Gavin, (died 19-9-60), H. R. Morrison, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (from 1-6-61). *W. C. Spiers, M.B., Langthorne House, Reeth, Richmond.
Scarborough (57,860)	Scarborough Borough Scalby U.D. Scarborough R.D.	W. G. Evans, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Area Health Office, King Street, Scarborough.	W. G. Evans, (also Divisional School Medical Officer) Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy M.O.H., Borough of Scarborough.

*These officers are not debarred by their terms of appointment from private medical practice.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	1,354,657
Number of separate private dwellings occupied (Census 1951)					..	99,836
Number of private households (1951)	..	..	..	..	..	102,704
Average number of persons per house (1951)		..	..	..	..	3.37
Population (Census 1931)						
Urban Districts	182,279	}				
Rural Districts	148,822		..	..	..	331,101
Population (Census 1951)						
Urban Districts	204,416	}				
Rural Districts	173,793		..	..	..	378,209
Population (estimated to mid year 1960)						
Urban Districts	214,860	}				
Rural Districts	183,210		..	..	..	398,070
Rateable Value (1st April, 1960)			..	..	..	£5,141,542
Estimated product of a penny rate			..	..	..	£20,583

Area.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England its acreage being 1,354,657. Its geographical character varies from the populous industrial district adjacent to the County Borough of Middlesbrough to the sparsely populated dales and moorland districts ; there are also smaller aggregations of population in inland districts and on the seaboard which forms the eastern boundary of the Riding : north of York too, there are heavily populated parishes in the Flaxton Rural District.

The administrative county includes four municipal boroughs (Redcar, Richmond, Scarborough and Thornaby-on-Tees), ten urban districts and twenty rural districts.

In nearly its whole length, the northern boundary is formed by the River Tees separating the Riding from the County of Durham ; the eastern boundary is the seaboard ; on its southern boundary the Riding abuts on the East and West Ridings and the City of York ; on its western side is the Pennine Chain and the Lake District. Running almost north and south from Cleveland to the Vale of York is a range of hills known in its first portion as the Cleveland Hills and merging into the Hambleton Hills. In the western portion there are three main dales—these are Teesdale, Swaledale and Wensleydale proceeding from north to south. The hills between Wensleydale and Swaledale constitute the boundary between the areas of the Leeds and Newcastle Regional Hospital Boards and between administrative areas centred in Leyburn and Richmond.

Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1960 is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1938, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 are also shown for comparative purposes :—

		Urban population	Rural population	Total
1931	..	182,279	148,822	331,101
1938	..	186,000	147,500	333,500
1956	..	207,900	179,100	387,000
1957	..	208,800	177,800	386,600
1958	..	209,200	178,400	387,600
1959	..	211,100	179,700	390,800
1960	..	214,860	183,210	398,070

Social Conditions and Occupations.

The main industries in the north-eastern part of the Riding are the manufacture of steel and chemicals : the latter industry is being rapidly developed. On the seaboard there are many holiday resorts ; and in the rural districts agriculture and allied industries provide employment for many.

Extracts from vital Statistics of the Year.

			Total	M	F	
Live Births	Legitimate	..	6,691	3,482	3,209	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 17.7
	Illegitimate	..	353	175	178	
Still births	..	..	158	85	73	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 21.93.
Deaths	..	..	4,531	2,352	2,179	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11.4

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	3	·42
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :		
All infants per 1,000 live births		22·0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..		22·3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		17·0
Deaths from diphtheria	Nil	
Deaths from measles	Nil	
Deaths from whooping cough	Nil	

Live Births and Birth Rates.

During the year ended 31st December, 1960, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 7,044 (263 births more than the previous year, an increase of 3·73%).

The birth rate for the Riding as a whole was 17·7 (per 1,000 estimated population), being higher than the rate for England and Wales—17·1.

Particulars of the rates in the several sanitary districts of the Riding are shown in Table I of the statistical tables appended to this report.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate live births registered during the year was 353 (51 more than in 1959) ; although this number has increased, the position shows a marked improvement on 1944 and 1945 when the numbers were 462 and 547 respectively.

On the basis of population the illegitimate birth rate was ·89 compared with ·77 in 1959 and ·74 in 1958, the rate per 1,000 live births being 50·11 as compared with 44·54 in 1959 and 42·62 in 1958.

Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1960 was 158 a decrease of 6 on the previous year. Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 85 male and 73 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 21·93 in 1960 ; this rate compares with 23·61 in 1959 and 22·15 in 1958.

Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1960 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,531 (2,352 males and 2,179 females). The total figure gives an annual death rate of 11·4 in 1960 (per 1,000 estimated population), which is slightly higher than the figure for the previous year (11·1) ; in terms of urban and rural districts the death rates for the seven years ended 31st December, 1960, were as follows :—

	Death Rates.						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
North Riding :—							
Urban Districts ..	12·1	12·2	12·3	12·1	13·1	12·0	12·4
Rural Districts ..	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·3	10·7	10·1	10·2
Administrative County	11·5	11·4	11·4	11·3	12·0	11·1	11·4
England and Wales ..	11·3	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·7	11·6	11·5

The particulars of the number of deaths and the rates in the several sanitary districts are tabulated at the end of this report.

Mortality at Different Ages from various Causes.

The details supplied by the Registrar General are shewn on Table 3 at the end of this report.

The principal causes of death in the County during 1960 were as follows, the figures for 1958 and 1959 being also given.

	1958	1959	1960
Influenza	27	41	7
Heart diseases	1,751	1,601	1,679
Other circulatory diseases	178	181	162
Bronchitis	184	134	180
Pneumonia	187	157	178
Congenital Malformations	34	39	40
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	26	32	14
Tuberculosis (other forms)	9	2	5
Cancer, malignant disease	797	739	782
Vascular lesions of nervous system	737	687	718
Nephritis and nephrosis	40	31	42

The position in the various sanitary districts is set out fully in Tables 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9. Whereas in 1938, 11 deaths were ascribed to diphtheria, one was allocated to this cause in the years 1948, 1949 and 1957, 2 in 1953 and none in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Cancer was responsible for 782 deaths in the Riding in 1960, and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM CANCER.

Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population			
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England & Wales
1951	646	403	243	1.70	1.98	1.38	1.96
1952	700	431	269	1.85	2.13	1.53	1.99
1953	696	442	254	1.84	2.16	1.47	1.99
1954	674	401	273	1.77	1.95	1.55	2.04
1955	723	435	288	1.88	2.10	1.62	2.06
1956	756	458	298	1.95	2.20	1.66	2.07
1957	703	421	282	1.82	2.02	1.59	2.09
1958	797	463	334	2.06	2.21	1.87	2.12
1959	739	426	313	1.89	2.02	1.74	2.14
1960	782	488	294	1.96	2.27	1.60	2.15

Infantile Mortality.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 155, 12 less than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 22.0 compares with 24.6 for the previous year and 21.7 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the infant mortality rates for the last 10 years.

Year		Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1951	..	38.5	27.3	33.7	29.6
1952	..	24.3	30.1	26.9	27.6
1953	..	33.0	26.8	30.2	26.8
1954	..	32.5	20.9	27.6	25.5
1955	..	28.0	27.4	27.7	24.9
1956	..	29.7	20.2	25.6	23.8
1957	..	28.5	24.0	26.6	23.0
1958	..	28.7	18.0	24.1	22.5
1959	..	27.9	20.3	24.6	22.0
1960	..	22.2	21.7	22.0	21.7

The main causes of deaths among children under one year of age were as follows :—

	1960
Congenital malformations	.. 31
Pneumonia .. ..	.. 24
Prematurity .. ..	.. 59

Measles.

During 1960 there were 1,597 notified cases of measles ; this figure excludes all known cases of Rubella. No death was ascribed to this disease ; for the last ten years the total number of measles deaths is 16. Obviously the treatment of the complications of measles is now much more effective than it was in the years before the war for there were 72 deaths from measles in 1934 alone and 18 in 1936 : it is hoped that the remarkable reduction will continue.

Whooping Cough.

The total number of notified whooping cough cases in the Riding was 340 compared with 217 for 1959 ; no death was registered as being due to this condition. The total morbidity following whooping cough is not known, but one comes across evidence of brain haemorrhage which seems to follow attacks of pertussis. These serious complications should stimulate parents to accept protection against this unpleasant disease.

Infantile Paralysis.

Eight notifications of acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic) were received during the year under review, with no deaths, as compared with 13 notifications and no deaths in 1959. The responsibility for the treatment of paralytic conditions following this type of virus infection lies with the regional hospital boards, but notification secures active enquiries into the sanitary conditions, and enables one to promote immunisation campaigns.

Administration.

The local health services have been administered as in previous years ; my report for 1954 set out in detail the powers and duties and methods of administration and it is not proposed to repeat them here. A booklet setting out the powers and duties of the local health sub-committees has been reprinted and is sent to all members of such committees.

Use of voluntary organisations.

In general, the local health authority uses voluntary organisations where such bodies can do the work satisfactorily and with less formality than officers of the Council ; for example, for the care of the unmarried mothers and the adoption of children, the County Council makes grants to various Diocesan bodies employing after-care workers and making arrangements in connection with admission to hostels and allied matters. The payments for the use of the hostels are now generally made on a customer basis. The County Council also uses the Scarborough Council for Social Service in connection with after-care but has now terminated all contractual arrangements with the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the provision of ambulance services.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND BABIES.

At 89 places in the Riding, child welfare clinics are held as compared with 91 in 1959, and 55 in 1947. In 34 out of the 89 centres, ante-natal patients may also be examined. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres keeps on increasing, the total attendances at infant welfare centres in the administrative county in 1960 being 69,571 as compared with 66,621 in 1959, and 62,637 in 1958. As regards the care of premature infants the provision of certain equipment on loan continues ; two more nurses have been given a special course of training for this purpose.

The average annual attendance per county administered centre is 782 as compared with 732 in the previous year and 688 in 1958. The average number per session attending was 31 as against 29 in 1959. The following table gives details of the clinics held, the persons who attended and the attendances for the year 1960.

Two new centres were opened at Marton-in-Cleveland and Heworth, and four centres at Disforth, Oswaldkirk, Kirklington and Waitwith were closed on account of poor attendances.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Area	Number of centres provided at end of year	Number of Child Welfare sessions held during the year	Number of children who first attended a centre during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendances during the year
				1960	1959	1958-55		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	9	297	831	644	482	240	1,366	9,035	1,193	424	10,652
2	3	151	612	441	380	67	888	6,972	272	71	7,315
3	4	151	577	436	352	267	1,055	4,875	642	658	6,175
4	7	240	510	459	406	362	1,227	6,181	1,264	1,128	8,573
5	6	138	209	171	170	163	504	2,383	562	497	3,442
6	10	135	187	145	148	273	566	1,400	809	1,065	3,274
7	25	463	802	667	686	459	1,812	7,733	1,770	1,546	11,049
8	9	187	359	274	233	535	1,042	3,551	986	1,458	5,995
9	10	211	567	498	398	262	1,158	4,715	997	742	6,454
10	6	301	524	481	344	323	1,148	5,222	811	609	6,642
Total	89	2,274	5,178	4,216	3,599	2,951	10,766	52,067	9,306	8,198	69,571

In addition North Riding children attended centres established by local authorities in adjacent areas as follows :—

Barnard Castle	24	3	2	5	1	8	17	3	—	
Boroughbridge	48	56	54	5	8	67	206	59	83	
Darlington ..	572	2	2	—	—	2	7	—	—	
Middleton-in-Teesdale	24	1	1	3	—	4	4	2	—	
York ..	362	20	16	23	10	49	112	160	30	
Total ..	1,030	82	75	36	19	130	346	224	113	

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Ante-natal clinics are held on premises owned or rented by the County Council at 34 places in the Riding either separately or in conjunction with infant welfare sessions ; these are staffed by medical officers with special experience in this type of work. Three clinics at Oswaldkirk, Kirklington and Dishforth Village were discontinued and one clinic was opened at Heworth, near York, during the year.

Specimens of blood are taken at all the County Council ante-natal clinics for transmission to the pathological laboratories set up either in the hospital service or in the Regional Blood Transfusion Service. In certain areas, practitioners refer patients to the ante-natal clinics so that blood specimens can be taken. The number of women who thus attended increased from 2,058 to 2,214 ; the total number of ante-natal attendances at North Riding clinics decreased by 37, a comparatively small number.

Pregnant women from the Riding have attended formal ante-natal clinics in Middlesbrough, Ripon and York. Unfortunately there is still a large proportion of ante-natal women whose blood is not taken for examination ; this is only revealed when an investigation of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths is carried out.

As regards mothercraft training, this is one of the essential services provided at ante-natal and infant welfare clinics. The absence of such teaching at general practitioners' ante-natal sessions is the main difference between a private ante-natal clinic and one operated by the local authority. Film strips, posters, leaflets and models are used to illustrate the points in the talks given by medical officers and health visitors.

Maternity outfits containing sterilised dressings and cord powder are provided through clinics and by midwives for all women who intend to have a domiciliary confinement. Each of the ten divisional offices has some accommodation for storage ; in addition, midwives often hold two or three spare outfits in their houses. The outfit supplied includes all the items set out in the appropriate Ministry's circular.

Special sessions were held at Redcar, Scarborough, South Bank and Thornaby-on-Tees for those women who desired post natal examination by a woman medical officer but these clinics probably no longer justify the professional time and should be closed if the present trend continues.

The following table shows the variation between the numbers of attendances made by women at county ante-natal clinics between 1956 and 1960. The fall in numbers can be ascribed to two causes, the tendency of hospital ante-natal clinics to hold on to their patients and not to refer them for health education to local authority clinics, and increased bookings by general practitioners.

Item	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics ..	39	4	39	4	37	4	36	4	34	4
Sessions ..	1,009	84	1,202	87	1,110	90	1,090	90	1,141	90
Women attending ..	2,617	52	2,065	56	2,008	33	2,058	22	2,214	27
Total ..	7,043	49	6,790	57	5,164	33	4,993	23	4,956	27
Attendances										

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1960 30 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £850. Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending upon the need and the availability of staff and premises. Medical advice was available to mothers at all centres either from whole-time medical officers or from part-time medical practitioners who were paid sessional fees. Qualified nursing staff were in attendance at all sessions.

Mobile Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Unit.

Many of the rural villages and outlying hamlets in the North Riding within a radius of 25 miles of New Earswick are provided with a good service by means of a mobile clinic presented to the County Council in 1949 by the Joseph Rowntree Village Trust: this unit, during the year under review, was drawn by a 30 h.p. Ford Pilot car. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for use in conjunction with this clinic. The car is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit. The attendances are set out in the following table; these attendances are aggregated with those for static centres in the totals on page 12.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Villages visited	21	21	20	19	19	18	19
Sessions held during the year ..	527	546	575	614	624	620	590
Expectant Mothers Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service ..	1,407	1,204	1,177	1,042	945	914	973
Total number of attendances ..	7,373	6,383	5,875	5,642	5,301	5,346	6,265

During the year one new centre was opened at Heworth; three at Oswaldkirk, Dishforth Village and Kirklington were closed on account of diminished attendances.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Grants were made to the following moral welfare associations who gave, through their paid and voluntary workers, valuable help and advice to expectant and nursing unmarried mothers:—York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare (York and North Riding Branch); The Five Deaneries Moral Welfare Association; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Guisborough and Stokesley; Richmondshire Moral Welfare Association.

Twenty-five unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1960; another 33 patients were admitted to mother and baby homes at Bradford, Harrogate, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, Gateshead, Halifax, Brettargh Holt and Wilpshire. The social workers employed by the diocesan associations continued to provide excellent service in this field.

The Care of Crippled Children (pre-school age groups).

Orthopaedic clinics, attended by an orthopaedic surgeon or orthopaedic registrar, were held in premises provided by the County Council at Thornaby, South Bank, Saltburn, Guisborough, Redcar, Carlin How, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond and Scarborough; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside, and, by arrangement with the York City Council, in the York School Clinic.

Some 410 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year; of these 237 were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 1,063 as compared with 934 in 1959.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects come within the ambit of regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admissions of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals were arranged for 13 children during 1960; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

Dental treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

As can be seen from the table below, 205 women were examined during the year, almost all of whom (199) were referred for treatment. Although 170 of these patients accepted treatment, only 149 continued to attend until the course of treatment was completed. This falling off is regrettable, but perhaps understandable, as many young mothers, particularly those with other young children, find it difficult to attend the clinic during normal working hours. The number of fillings done was about the same as last year, but there was an increase in the number of both full and partial dentures supplied. There will probably be in the future a decrease in the amount of work done for expectant and nursing mothers at the local authority clinics, because from May, 1961, this work can be carried out free of charge under the National Health Service by any general dental practitioner.

Dental Treatment for Children under School age.

The scheme, started in 1958 to encourage mothers with 3-year old children to bring the pre-school children to the dental clinic or to seek advice from their own dentist, is expanding. There were 50% more attendances in 1960 than in 1959. Of the 1,180 children who were examined, 554 were fit and did not require treatment at the time of the first examination. The number of fillings inserted increased, as did, unfortunately, the number of teeth necessitating extraction but this can be expected as interest in the scheme spreads.

It will be interesting to watch the development of this new scheme. Much of the credit must go to the health visitors and midwives without whose continued and willing support the scheme would undoubtedly fail.

(a) Number provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	205	199	170	149
Children Under 5 ..	1,180	626	569	1,143

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Scalings and Gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	37	132	—	1	739	118	54	41	11
Children under 5	10	316	456	—	517	206	—	—	—

Family Planning.

Grants of £25 each were made to the local branches of the Family Planning Association at Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough Thornaby and Whitby.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The whole of the domiciliary midwifery service provided under the National Health Service Act is administered directly by the County Council. At the end of the year under review 15 whole-time midwives and 1 part-time were employed in urban districts, 32 full-time nurses (plus 5 part-time) undertook combined duties and 57 nurses (plus 1 part-time) were carrying out geneised duties in rural districts.

The number of domiciliary confinements during the year is set out in the table below. For comparative purposes, figures for the years 1950, 1955, 1958, and 1959, are also given :—

	1950	1955	1958	1959	1960
Total Domiciliary Confinements ..	3,017	2,306	2,410	2,355	2,494
(a) attended by midwives ..	2,068	1,791	1,886	1,878	1,998
(b) attended by maternity nurses ..	949	515	524	477	496
Percentage of total notified births ..	56.5	39.9	46.4	45.5	46.3

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1960 :—

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	
25	160	470	1,836	2,491

During the year, 593 mothers delivered in institutions were attended by domiciliary midwives after discharge before the fourteenth day : 814 were so discharged in 1959. This fall will be welcome as indicating that more staffed beds were available in hospitals. Too many women pregnant for the 5th, 6th or 7th time do not go to hospital but have their babies at home. It is in this group that some of the maternal deaths occur ; practitioners and midwives have had difficulty in persuading these multiparae to go to hospital, but these women together with those having their first baby should have priority on medical grounds.

Ante-natal supervision is provided by medical officers and midwives at the ante-natal clinics and at certain infant welfare centres, as well as at special midwives' clinics ; in addition, those midwives who are booked by expectant mothers who don't attend clinics, visit their patients at intervals. There is, on the whole, good co-operation between county midwives and general practitioners who undertake domiciliary midwifery under the maternity medical services scheme. A larger percentage of women who wish a domiciliary delivery are booking their doctor under these arrangements.

Notification of Intention to Practise.

It is the duty of every midwife who wishes to practise in the area of a local supervising authority to notify that authority each year of her intention to do so ; the following table shows the number who registered during the year 1960 in various categories (figures for preceding year in brackets).

No. of Midwives	Employed by the County Council	Engaged in private practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committees
*169 *(173)	117 (114)	5 (1)	40 (49)

*Included in the total are 7 midwives employed at the Military Families Hospital at Catterick Camp.

Medical Aid Records.

The Central Midwives Board is empowered by statute to make rules regulating supervision and restricting, within due limits, the practice of midwives. A midwife acting as such, or as a maternity nurse, is obliged to observe these rules. One of the most important of these rules is that she must send for medical aid in all cases of illness of the patient or child or for any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour or lying-in period. The following table shows the nature of some of the reports sent in by the county midwives, district nurse/midwives, independent midwives and midwives employed in maternity homes or nursing homes during the period under review as compared with the previous five years :—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Requests for medical aid	515	585	654	612	581	723
Stillbirth reports	39	43	38	51	34	47
Rise in temperature	14	11	32	16	17	18
Death of mother	1	—	1	—	1	—
Death of infant	20	12	12	8	14	9
Laying out dead body	17	11	15	11	22	8
Artificial feeding	283	377	467	498	495	554
Liability to be a source of infection	43	50	46	27	44	40

The following is a classification of the stages when midwives had to summon medical aid—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
During pregnancy	85	94	97	89	69	90
During labour	283	331	347	354	332	450
During lying-in period	69	84	110	84	79	98
In respect of child	78	76	100	85	101	85

Liability to be a Source of Infection.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, there is an obligation on a midwife to notify the local supervising authority when she is liable to be a source of infection. The number of notifications received each year since 1948 has varied from 103 in 1948, to 25 in 1953, and 44 in 1959. The medical officers in charge of the ten administrative areas have been given the duty of ensuring that proper steps are taken by each midwife before she returns to duty. In this connection, the assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service is gratefully acknowledged for investigations into nose, throat, ear and other infections of midwives when the safety of the mothers and babies requires such steps to be taken.

Maternal Mortality.

Three North Riding women died in childbirth during 1960 ; none of these was delivered "on the district."

Stillbirth and Neo-Natal Deaths.

Investigation by the Area Nursing Officers were made into 97 stillbirths and 36 neo-natal deaths.

Premature Births.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS		
Born in hospital		Born at home and nursed entirely at home		Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there		Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days			
287	237	71	66	32	28	—	—	—	—	60	14	—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total premature live births ..	375	409	414	410	368	390
Total premature still-births ..	66	82	75	69	70	74

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1951 the Minister of Health, in exercise of his powers under Sections 143 and 283 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and other enabling powers, varied the regulations which are called Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1929, and the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 and 1928. Puerperal Pyrexia was defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more had occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage."

In 1960, 29 notifications were received ; the circumstances of 22 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated by the superintendent nursing officers.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937.

Ophthalmia neonatorum is an infectious condition of the eyes of infants commencing within twenty-one days of the date of birth, and under these Regulations the duty of notifying cases is placed on the medical practitioner in attendance. If a midwife is in attendance, she is obliged by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board to call in a doctor where there is any eye discharge, however slight. In 1960 three cases were reported and treated ; all made good recoveries. The superintendent nursing officers also investigated a case of "sticky eye" ; this minor eye condition is more common now that the routine use of silver nitrate solution has stopped both in hospitals and in private practice.

Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1960, 113 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia.

The following table may be of interest and concerns the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1959).

Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus	Sets of apparatus	Total domiciliary births	Patients receiving gas/air from domiciliary midwives		Patients receiving pethidene from domiciliary midwives	
			Doctor not present	Doctor present	Doctor not present	Doctor present
113 (108)	95 (89)	2,491 (2,355)	1,251 (1,086)	273 (226)	986 (889)	264 (207)

HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangement is that in populous areas certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing duties. Forty-two such nurses were employed whole-time and one part-time in 1960. In addition one qualified health visitor was employed jointly on tuberculosis and venereal disease work in the Scarborough district and an experienced but uncertificated health visitor continued tuberculosis visiting and school nursing in the Thornaby area.

In rural districts nurses are employed on generalised duties ; 37 (an increase of five) of these nurses held the health visitors' certificate. In substitution of previous arrangements, the staff of one hospital telephone at regular intervals to the County Hall and give the names and addresses of young children recently discharged or about to be sent home ; this liaison is most useful.

The total number of visits of all kinds made by health visitors amounted to 103,618 as compared with 102,184 in 1959 and 96,975 in 1949. Health visiting had to be more selective in areas where there was a shortage of staff. The following table sets out details of visits made by health visitors during 1960 classified as requested by the Ministry of Health.

	Expectant mothers	Children under 1 yr. of age	Children age 1 and under 2 yrs.	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other cases
Effective Visits	1,975	33,725	18,709	37,221	3,192	16,637
Ineffective Visits	192	3,560	2,197	3,361	795	763

The total number of children under 5 years of age visited was 34,071, and 24,181 households were concerned in the above visits.

Training.

The County Council has offered scholarships each year valued at £240 each to enable suitable nurses to take the health visitors course of training at recognised centres. Since July, 1948, 46 scholarships have been granted to suitable candidates. 6 scholarships were awarded during 1960. A condition attached is that the recipient must work in the administrative county for a period of two years after obtaining the certificate of the Royal Society for Health.

In addition facilities have been afforded to the Principal of the Bolton Technical College for H.V. students to obtain a week's experience in rural areas during the course of training. The County Council's health visitors find accommodation for these students and take them on their rounds as well as having the students as helpers at ante-natal clinics and infant welfare centres.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

When the County Council took over the home nursing service from district nursing associations in July, 1948, it was decided to employ whole-time home nurses in the urban areas. Following the decline in domiciliary midwifery, it has become the practice to appoint doubly qualified nurses to undertake combined duties in these districts. On 31-12-60 there were 18 whole-time home nurses, 14 part-time home nurses, 32 nurses (and 5 part-time) undertaking midwifery and home nursing, and in the rural districts 57 nurses were undertaking duties of a generalised character : home nurses have worked very well with the general practitioners and complaints regarding them are rare.

The main types of cases attended by home nurses are medical, surgical and tuberculosis cases. There is no night nursing service as such, although many nurses do an evening round ; a night nursing service does not seem practicable or justifiable in an area which is mainly rural.

During the year under review, 23,626 patients received domiciliary visits to the total number of 191,522 and an analysis of these patients is set out below.

Type of Case	Medical	Surgical	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal complications	Others	Total
Number of cases ..	18,158	4,843	7	543	69	6	23,626
Number of visits ..	145,675	33,301	45	9,209	727	2,565	191,522

Of the total patients 3,308 were over the age of 65 at the date of the first visit and 97,820 such visits were made. 2,779 visits were made on 533 children who were under the age of 5 at the first visit.

Training.

Arrangements are made through the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a three or four months' course of district training. In some cases recipients of health visitors scholarships undertake combined district and health visitors training under the auspices of the Queen's Institute Scheme.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The health visitors are given the duty of stimulating the interest of parents in immunisation of the child population against diphtheria and poliomyelitis but it is most difficult to interest a parent in vaccinating a child. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria and smallpox tends to make parents careless and difficult to convince on the merits of protective measures. Many practitioners, though they have a financial incentive to immunise, are not active in this matter until a case of diphtheria occurs, or a positive swab is reported.

During 1952 the County Council added a scheme for immunising children against whooping cough and for some years both single antigens and a combined pertussis was supplied. In deference to a statement from the Medical Research Council, however, the increased danger of paralysis following the mixed antigens was recognised and since December, 1957, the Council has only supplied single antigens under its proposals. The need for early administration of whooping cough vaccine arises because of the fact that the prevention of this disease during the first few months of life is very important but a child does not react properly to the diphtheria antigens till some five or six months later.

In most districts sessional arrangements have been made for the administration of booster doses to children on entry to school and later during school life as may appear expedient. In 1939 there were 332 cases of diphtheria and 12 deaths from this disease : after a long interval of apparent freedom, three cases were notified in 1957 and one proved fatal.

A fee of 5/- is paid to medical practitioners for every notification of immunisation or vaccination except when sessions are organised by the Council's staff when the proper sessional fee is payable.

The following tables give the number of children within specified age groups who had, at the end of 1960, been immunised or vaccinated. Comparative figures are given for the preceding six years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Year	Estimated population under 5 yrs.	Children under 5 immunised	Estimated population 5—14 yrs.	5—14 yrs. children immunised	Total est. pop. under 15 yrs.	Total children immunised under 15 yrs.
1954 ..	30,200	16,529	57,800	54,067	88,000	70,596
1955 ..	30,000	15,960	59,300	55,182	89,300	71,142
1956 ..	30,100	17,144	60,200	51,495	90,300	68,639
1957 ..	30,300	17,015	60,300	52,624	90,600	67,639
1958 ..	30,900	17,480	60,400	52,928	91,300	70,408
1959 ..	31,400	18,905	60,800	52,287	92,200	71,192
1960 ..	32,300	20,800	61,200	55,552	93,500	76,352

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The following table sets out the position as regards vaccination against smallpox in the year under review ; it will be seen that the position of primary vaccination of children continues to improve.

Year	Vaccinations				Re-vaccinations			
	Under 1 yr.	1—14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total	Under 1 yr.	1—14 years	15 yrs. & over	Total
1954 ..	1,705	306	223	2,234	5	218	573	796
1955 ..	1,525	275	153	1,953	7	149	296	452
1956 ..	1,850	264	166	2,280	13	100	262	375
1957 ..	1,897	257	139	2,293	2	120	293	415
1958 ..	2,306	351	168	2,825	—	147	305	452
1959 ..	2,155	400	166	2,721	—	143	306	449
1960 ..	2,353	684	201	3,238	—	102	346	448

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During 1960, 29,881 persons in eligible groups received three injections.

Number of Persons	Year of Birth		Person born before 1933 but not over 40 years of age	Others
	1943—1960	1933—1942		
Given two injections ..	6,428	2,502	4,378	421
Given one injection ..	1,549	369	748	86
Awaiting vaccination ..	489	80	81	23
Totals ..	8,456	2,951	5,207	530

In addition 800 ccs of vaccine were issued to hospitals for use on the staff.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The following table shows the number of children who had completed a primary course of pertussis vaccination during the year under review.

Age at date of final injection		Total
0—4 years	5—14 years	
4,411	367	4,778

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

1st January, 1960, to 31st December, 1960.

The Service has been provided in the following ways :—

1. A direct service by the Health Committee.
2. Customer arrangements with adjoining authorities.
3. The hospital car service and its volunteer drivers.

Changes during 1960.

The temporary station at North Skelton was vacated upon completion in June of the new County Station adjoining the Junior Instruction Centre at Carlin How. Minor improvements were made at other stations and some modifications and improvements were incorporated in the design of the vehicles in use.

Radio Control.

The system of radio control continues to operate from the police mast at Richmond, and a new mast at Boulby (Whitby R.D.) built in conjunction with the police. A new mast scheduled to be built on a site at Yearsley to replace the Air Ministry mast at Staxton, proved unacceptable to the Air Ministry and an alternative site was purchased near Cold Kirby, Thirsk. The mast and housing at Cold Kirby were completed towards the end of July and the station became operative on 1st August, 1961.

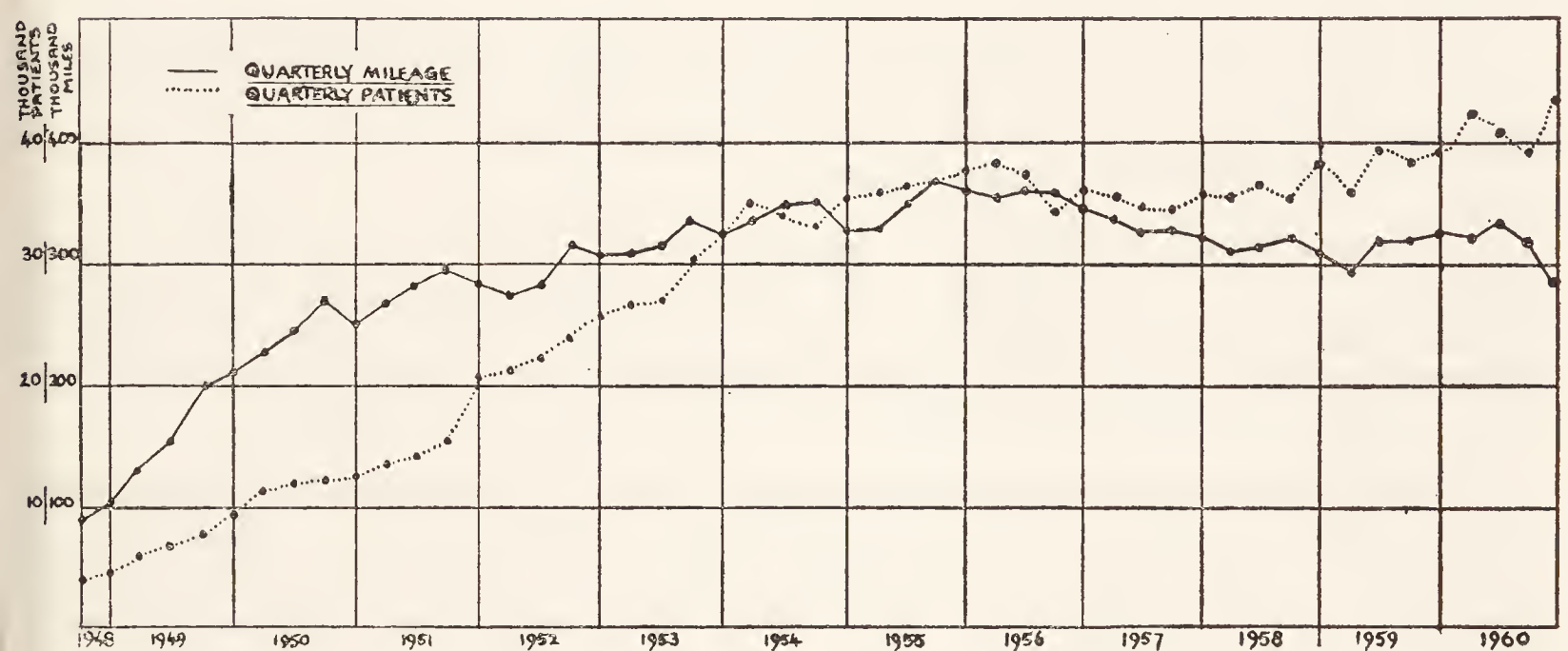
As a result of the acceptance by the Post Master General of the recommendations of the Third Report of the Mobile Radio Committee which provides for the introduction of improved equipment to permit narrower frequency channels to be used by land-based mobile services operating in the “ low band ” ; your Committee considered various reports on this matter from engineers of the General Post Office and Pye Telecommunications Limited (who installed the original ambulance service radio equipment), and it was decided when the present equipment is renewed as it must be by mid-1964, that the 25 kc/s band equipment be installed and that the necessary provision be made in the annual estimates for 1962-63.

Statistics.

As will be seen from the figures given below, the demand on the service, which appeared to reach a peak with 149,000 patients in 1955, decreasing over the next two years, has steadily risen again over the past three years to 161,000 during the year under review. Although there is an increase of 12,000 patients between 1955 and 1960, the mileage run during 1960 was 114,000 less than the 1955 mileage ; this is largely due to efficient central control and increased co-ordination made possible by radio.

With the continued expansion of hospital out-patient facilities it is difficult to envisage any lessening in demand on the service which is kept at full stretch. The position was not improved by the introduction of a 42 hour week for drivers with effect from 2nd January, 1961.

Year		Patients	Mileage	Av. Miles per Patient
1952	..	90,451	1,168,924	12.92
1953	..	116,517	1,271,027	10.91
1954	..	138,737	1,355,759	9.77
1955	..	149,399	1,402,950	9.39
1956	..	147,062	1,390,834	9.89
1957	..	140,147	1,288,011	9.19
1958	..	144,953	1,242,171	8.57
1959	..	152,763	1,251,459	8.19
1960	..	161,810	1,288,422	8.15



Personnel.

The number of personnel directly employed by the County Council on 1st January, and 31st December, 1960, was as follows :—

Depot/station	1st Jan., 1960	31st Dec. 1960
Redcar Depot	21	21
Scarborough Depot ..	19	19
Malton Station	6	6
Northallerton Station ..	7	7
Thirsk Station	8	8
Haxby Station	8	8
Richmond Station ..	7	7
Whitby Station	3	3
Thornaby Station ..	7	7
Kirkbymoorside Station ..	4	4
Bainbridge Station ..	3	3
Guisborough Station ..	7	7
Carlin How Station ..	4	4
	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

SECTION 28, PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The proposals made by the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as approved by the Minister of Health provide for the carrying out of the Health Committee's functions by area sub-committees ; in fact several of the functions of the Health Committee under Section 28 are carried out by area after-care committees. Care committees are established in seven out of ten health areas ; care work in the other three is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1960 are set out below.

The provision of open air shelters is dealt with centrally because of their cost and in order to solve problems of storage and use. Extra nourishment, beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or general practitioner to the local health office, or to County Hall.

Materials for occupational therapy for patients discharged from sanatoria are provided through voluntary organisations, *e.g.* the British Red Cross Society, or by care committees.

Each person notified as suffering from tuberculosis can obtain on the recommendation of the chest physician one pint of extra milk per day without charge. Additional nourishment is provided by care committees on the recommendation of the family practitioner or of the chest physician in special cases.

Owing to the rural nature of this county and to the policy of providing chest clinics in the major towns in or adjacent to the Riding, it has not usually been practicable to arrange for the regular attendance at these clinics of the health visitors in whose areas the patients reside, as a large percentage of the patients seen on any particular day come from other nurses' districts, or even from the area of another authority.

Local housing authorities have co-operated well in the matter of re-housing tuberculous families ; help is generally readily given by housing allocation committees. In the course of follow up some 798 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physician : 19 of these contacts received some degree of specialist treatment for tuberculosis.

It has been the practice since 1950 to reimburse care committees the amount of their approved expenditure for the previous year. During the financial year 1960/1961 grants were made to the various committees as follows :—

Care Committee	Gross Expenditure	Income from non-C.C. sources	Net expenditure reimbursed by County Council
	£	£	£
Eston	448	117	344
Redcar	63	8	55
Guisborough	1	21	—
Whitby	49	6	43
Ryedale	101	49	52
Bulmer	114	1	113
Scarborough	263	—	263

(b) MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

Arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness are dealt with by the Mental Health services sub-committee of the Health Committee ; see page 26 for details of the work of this standing sub-committee.

(c) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

As regards illness generally, certain items of equipment, *e.g.* special beds and mattresses, can be obtained on request from local health offices ; in addition each home nurse has access to a supply of nursing requisites which she may lend to a patient without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in most areas to follow up cases of notifiable disease and to ensure that adequate nursing is available ; they are better able to give advice to parents on the prevention of further infection and the care of children than other staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious diseases, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 30 individuals in 1960 as compared to 26 in 1959, 22 in 1958 and 53 in 1955. Accommodation is found for adults and children of both sexes and is limited to a maximum stay of 4 weeks. As this service is a type of holiday-rest service for those who are "run-down," care has to be exercised to guard against persons using it as a means of obtaining a holiday for little or no cost.

The following table gives details of admissions to convalescent homes through the County Council's scheme in 1960 :—

Convalescent Home	No. admitted				Total Stay in days	Aver. Stay in days	Cost including travelling			Amount Recovered			Nett cost (excluding admini- stration)		
	Adults		Chil- dren												
	M	F	M	F											
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blackburn, St. Anne's ..	4	6	—	—	140	14	127	4	0	17	11	6	109	12	6
Bearwood, Scarborough	5	7	—	—	161	13·4	130	16	0	58	7	7	72	8	5
Shoreston Hall, Seahouses ..	1	—	—	—	14	14	16	4	0	—	—	—	16	4	0
Church Army, Southport ..	—	1	1	—	14	7	8	7	0	—	—	—	8	7	0
Hunstanton ..	1	2	1	1	70	14	54	9	6	16	6	—	53	13	0

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1960 28 employees of the Children's Committee were surveyed in connection with their work or proposed employment in close contact with groups of children ; the cost is charged to Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. These examinations are carried out by the Mass Radiography Service when surveys are being held in a suitable locality ; in other cases arrangements are made with a private radiologist, who uses full size films.

In addition to the above, 190 persons employed by the Education Committee and 82 applicants for admission to a teachers' training college were x-rayed. The co-operation of the medical and technical staff of the mass miniature radiography units has been much appreciated. As in previous years I am indebted to Dr. G. Walker, the chest physician to the Northallerton area, for his helpful advice in doubtful cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Advice on personal and environmental hygiene is freely given by health visitors to mothers with children under school age and to families in which a clinical case of tuberculosis has occurred ; generally the advice is welcomed and accepted. Advice is also given on health matters at infant welfare centres, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, both orally and by means of pamphlets. Members of the medical staff have also given talks in their own areas as local M.O.H. ; the three county health inspectors have systematically dealt with the peculiar problems of food handling in talks given to employees in the schools meals service. A film projector has been provided by the Council to help in this work : films are hired from time to time and a number of films are leased under 6 year agreements.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The domestic help service continues to expand. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 681 families in 1954, 705 in 1955, 766 in 1956, 845 in 1957, 953 families in 1958, 1,083 in 1959, and 1,263 in 1960. In December, 1957, the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 whole-time and 150 part-time ; in December, 1960, the corresponding service had 23 whole-time and 259 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of time in travelling between towns and villages.

Priority is given (i) to women having a domiciliary confinement, (ii) to persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of the housewife or her absence in hospital, (iii) to other cases of acute illness particularly of children, where there is a number of healthy children to be cared for, and thereafter (iv) to aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital. During the year under review the establishment was increased from 110 to 130 full-time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.

At the end of 1960, the standard charge to persons obtaining domestic help was 3/- per hour, recovery of whole or part of the cost of providing the service from the person receiving domestic help is assessed according to a scale of assessment. The following table gives the number of helps employed, the hours worked, the families who received help and those who paid the standard charge in each of the ten health areas of the Riding.

Area	Domestic Helps			Recipients of Domestic Help	
	Employed or registered at end of year		Hours worked	No. who received help	No. who paid standard charge
	Whole-time	Part-time			
Thornaby ..	11	10	30,341	134	21
Eston ..	2	27	44,487	192	11
Redcar ..	1	21	30,671	189	43
Guisborough ..	4	13	20,760	91	8
Whitby ..	—	12	12,363	59	12
Ryedale ..	—	48	28,629	83	2
Bulmer ..	—	43	20,584	115	16
Wensleydale ..	—	49	20,511	99	12
Richmond ..	—	28	18,228	66	13
Scarborough ..	5	18	30,550	235	54
Totals ..	23	269	257,124	1,263	192

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AUTHORITY.

Mental Health Act, 1959.

The year 1959 was notable for the fact that a new complicated and lengthy statute (the Mental Health Act) passed through its final stages and received the Royal Assent. The nomenclature of mental illness and of mental deficiency was materially altered and so was the legal status of patients. They will normally seek admission as do patients to general hospitals of their own volition, or by passively accepting the arrangements made by their family doctors.

The Act came into operation on 1st November, 1960, and transition to the new procedures was achieved without major difficulties being experienced. In my opinion the principle of avoiding compulsory measures as far as possible will result in some patients taking discharge from hospital before they are fit to do so. When a consultant suspects that a patient may take an early opportunity of leaving, the formal procedures are instituted when a decision is made that a spell of in-patient treatment is essential.

The County Council's Proposals under the Act.

The chief change already effective, has been the separation of the office of authorised officer from welfare officer/authorised officer/collector. Six experienced persons have been appointed as mental welfare officers but it is recognised specifically in the proposals that the present staff, supplemented by two pupil mental welfare officers, is not likely to be adequate for all the social work and the after-care required if the County Council is to carry out its duties under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

The six officers have been allocated to areas and a rota of week-end duty has been arranged. This arrangement will be very important in future when the staff at County Hall will be working a five day week. Emergencies relating to mental disorder frequently arise in the night as well as at week-ends ; it will be seen therefore that mental welfare officers hold posts of considerable responsibility. The present six plus two trainees will undoubtedly have to be reinforced materially as soon as the new policy involving the greater care of mentally disordered persons in the community becomes effective. A considerable degree of co-operation has been effected with the medical staff of Clifton Hospital ; the mental welfare officers visit this hospital regularly and have talks with patients likely to be discharged soon. This does not and is not intended to relieve the hospital management committee of any obligation which it may have to provide an almoner to work in the hospital and during the period of treatment, but their decision may well be made that such appointments are not necessary. The extension of the present arrangements for visits to hospitals by County Council social workers will make sure that, as far as practicable, patients and their relatives will not regard these social workers as strangers, but as friends when they visit homes after discharge.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of patients who could properly be discharged from hospital and housed in accommodation provided by the County Council under section 28 of the National Health Act, 1946, (subject to any regulation made under section 7 of the Mental Health Act, 1959), if such accommodation were available. Many members of the County Council may not realise that some of the present inmates of mental hospitals continue to live there solely because they have nowhere else to go and cannot be discharged to find accommodation for themselves without serious risk of mental breakdown. Most of these patients are, in the opinion of hospital psychiatrists, sufficiently stable in their outlook to be fit to live in hostels : unfortunately it does not seem likely that the regional hospital boards are going to assist the County Council to make this provision by handing back the properties which were nationalised under Section 6 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Mental Subnormality.

The staff of the County Council are again indebted to psychiatrists employed by the Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards for their help in the assessment of difficult cases. This help has been also appreciated by parents ; many, while unwilling to accept the views of local doctors or school medical officers about the backwardness of their children, have been reconciled to the diagnosis after the child has been admitted to hospital or to a special unit. Use has been made, as in previous years of the scheme for temporary admission of subnormal persons for periods of two to four weeks so that parents, particularly mothers, can obtain a much needed rest or holiday. The waiting list for long term admission unfortunately becomes longer year by year ; real difficulties in securing vacancies have occurred from time to time, even in cases where the courts have wished to make hospital orders.

Admissions to Hospital.

Hospital admissions, discharges and deaths in 1960 as compared with those in the eight previous years are given in the following table :—

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1952 ..	7	22	3	5	4	2
1953 ..	18	16	2	3	4	4
1954 ..	26	7	2	5	2	1
1955 ..	10	6	4	9	2	4
1956 ..	21	21	7	6	2	2
1957 ..	14	4	8	13	4	4
1958 ..	15	13	10	11	7	3
1959 ..	17	6	10	7	1	5
1960 ..	21	10	6	3	5	7

New Cases.

Seventy-two cases were referred during the year from the following sources :—

	M.	F.
(i) Under Section 57 Education Act, 1944 ..	26	26
(ii) Other Sources	11	9

Some of these were dealt with as follows during 1960 :—

	M.	F.
(i) Admitted to hospitals	2	4
(ii) Placed under community care	26	16

During the year, 17 subnormal and severely subnormal persons were admitted to hospitals under the control of the regional hospitals boards for short-stay accommodation; no additional expenditure for accommodation was incurred by the authority.

Mental Illness.

Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients
(excluding those necessary for admission to hospital) 2,045

North Riding patients admitted or
re-admitted to hospital.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
(i) Voluntary ..	384	427	493	513	548	565	858	823
(ii) Certified ..	160	157	174	195	116	93	102	137
(iii) Temporary ..	10	7	5	10	8	7	7	7
(iv) Section 20 cases	84	69	57	72	65	60	65	48
* (v) Informal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	130
* (vi) Section 25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
* (vii) Section 26 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
* (viii) Section 29 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27

*Mental Health Act, 1959.

Re-classification of Diagnostic Groupings.

Because of the re-classification of patients into the new diagnostic groupings introduced by the Act, together with a new form of annual return required by the Ministry, it has been necessary to revise the statistical records in the Mental Health Section and, as a result, certain statistics are no longer available.

Included below, in abbreviated form, are the figures given to the Ministry at 31-12-60 which show that at that date, 683 patients of all categories were under the Authority's care, including 4 subnormal patients under guardianship.

Category	Under age 16		16 and over		Total Patients
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under Guardianship of L.H.A.	—	—	1	—	1
Under Guardianship of others ..	1	2	—	—	3
Mentally Ill ..	—	—	75	113	188
Psychopath ..	—	—	2	4	6
Subnormal ..	25	21	110	48	204
Severely Subnormal ..	75	87	58	61	281
Totals ..	101	110	246	226	683

Occupation Centres.

In March, 1958, the last of the occupation centres provided under the former proposals was opened and a scheme for extending this centre at Morton-on-Swale, has been completed. The replacement of the Cleveland Occupation Centre in Grangetown will have to be made within the next four or five years as the premises, a former hutted war-time nursery, are now near the end of their useful life.

In the case of Scarborough Occupation Centre, arrangements were completed for the attendance of six East Riding children as from January, 1960.

At the Cleveland Occupation Centre it has now been possible to abolish the waiting list. The average attendance at Scarborough during the calendar year was 87%. The corresponding figure for the Cleveland centre was 80% there being 62 children on the roll at the end of the year. In the case of "The Dales" Occupation Centre the original 17 children have now increased in number to 29 although places were originally only provided for 12. The average attendance at this centre is 76%, a figure which is remarkable when one considers the large area from which these children come and the fact that most have to travel by public service vehicles.

Occupation Centres controlled by Other Bodies.

Children living near Middlesbrough, York and Darlington continued to attend centres controlled by these authorities; at the end of the year seven North Riding children were attending York centres, four the Middlesbrough centre and one the Darlington centre. In addition, ten children were attending Claypenny Hospital Occupation Centre on a day basis.

Industrial Centre.

It was hoped that a Training Centre at Upsall Hall, Nunthorpe, would be opened during the year, but this was not possible. The centre commenced to receive trainees in 1961 and more detailed information will be given in my report for that year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, (NURSING HOMES).

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1960 was 9, one less than in the previous year. Any premises which are the subject of an application for registration are inspected and reported upon by a medical officer; after registration, nursing homes are supervised and inspected by officers of the medical department. One certificate of registration was surrendered voluntarily owing to the discontinuance of the use of the premises for the purpose of a nursing home.

The number of beds provided in these nursing homes at the end of 1960 was 142 (maternity 8; others 134).

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1960, was 756. Of these, 114 (46 males and 68 females) were ascertained on form B.D. 8 during 1960.

The numbers of registered blind persons for whom operative treatment for cataract or glaucoma had been recommended since 1934 are 170 and 7 respectively.

During 1960, operative treatment for cataract was recommended for 24 people, 21 of whom were registered during the year and 3 during previous years. No one was recommended for operative treatment for glaucoma. Of the people with cataracts, 10 have had operations, 1 died before treatment was carried out, 9 have not yet had treatment because their general condition is not satisfactory, 2 refused treatment on the grounds of age and ill-health, and of the remaining 2 cases, 1 has an operation pending and the other has since been recommended by the ophthalmologist not to have an operation.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases.**

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1960 was 113 as compared with 137 in 1959 and 192 in 1958.

Table I shows the number of new notifications during the last twelve years :—

TABLE I.

Year	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1948 ..	331	243	88
1949 ..	280	213	67
1950 ..	267	224	43
1951 ..	298	250	48
1952 ..	224	188	36
1953 ..	266	231	35
1954 ..	233	202	31
1955 ..	193	169	24
1956 ..	214	192	22
1957 ..	175	156	19
1958 ..	192	169	23
1959 ..	137	118	19
1960 ..	113	99	14

Table II shows the number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis in age and sex groupings and Table III the age and sex distribution of new cases notified and deaths during the year.

TABLE II.
Formal Notification.

Age-Periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	Under 1 year	1–	2–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	Total (all ages)
Pulmonary—														
Males ..	1	1	3	2	1	4	3	8	10	8	15	1	2	59
Females ..	—	—	3	4	—	8	1	11	5	4	1	1	2	40
Non-														
Pulmonary														
Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	8
Females ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	6

TABLE III.

Age Periods	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0– ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1– ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5– ..	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
15– ..	25	25	5	4	—	2	1	—
45– ..	23	5	3	—	4	3	1	1
65– ..	3	3	—	—	3	2	—	1

In Table IV the distribution of new cases district by district with comparative figures for the five preceding years is given : the deaths from tuberculosis are similarly set out in Table 5 at the end of this report.

TABLE IV.

District	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
URBAN DISTRICTS.												
1. Eston	20	4	37	—	25	5	47	7	33	3	29	1
2. Guisborough ..	5	1	2	—	2	1	3	2	5	—	6	—
3. Loftus	2	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
4. Malton	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
5. Northallerton ..	3	1	2	—	5	—	2	1	2	—	2	—
6. Pickering	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
7. Redcar	27	1	29	1	20	2	15	2	16	—	12	2
8. Richmond	3	1	5	—	2	—	6	—	7	—	1	—
9. Saltburn	2	—	4	—	5	—	3	—	10	1	2	—
10. Scalby	2	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
11. Scarborough ..	24	3	20	2	9	—	21	2	6	1	11	1
12. Skelton & Brotton	4	—	5	3	9	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	17	—	17	—	14	1	8	—	13	1	7	—
14. Whitby	3	2	7	1	7	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
Total Urban ..	113	14	135	9	99	12	122	14	95	6	72	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
1. Aysgarth	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Bedale	1	—	2	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	1
3. Croft	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
4. Easingwold	3	1	9	4	3	—	2	—	1	1	3	2
5. Flaxton	11	5	10	3	8	1	9	3	3	3	3	3
6. Helmsley	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
7. Kirbymoorside ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
8. Leyburn	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
9. Malton	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
10. Masham	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Northallerton ..	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	4	1	—
12. Pickering	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
13. Reeth	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
14. Richmond	13	1	9	1	13	—	9	3	4	—	7	—
15. Scarborough ..	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
16. Startforth	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Stokesley	8	1	11	—	7	1	9	—	3	1	5	1
18. Thirsk	4	—	4	1	3	—	2	1	3	—	1	—
19. Wath	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
20. Whitby	5	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	1
Total Rural ..	56	10	57	13	57	7	47	9	23	13	27	10
Administrative County	169	24	192	22	156	19	169	23	118	19	99	14

Deaths and Death Rate.

Only 19 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1960 as compared with 34 in 1959, 35 in 1958, 31 in 1957, 34 in 1956 and 43 in 1955. Modern drugs have improved the prognosis in this disease : reference to Table 5 will show where notifications were made.

		Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1955	1956	1957	1959	1960
No. of deaths	..	127	104	70	60	42	35	31	26	32	14
Rate per 1,000 population		0.36	0.28	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.04
		Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1955	1956	1957	1959	1960
No. of deaths	..	20	13	16	9	17	8	3	5	2	5
Rate per 1,000 population		0.06	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.008	0.01	0.005	0.01

The death rates in England and Wales were :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	.403	.321	.275	.212	.179	.131	.109	.095	.077	.068
Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	.054	.043	.041	.028	.022	.015	.012	.012	.008	.007

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 3,192 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons. The home nurses also made 9,209 visits to 543 tuberculous patients.

During 1952 the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were revoked ; these were replaced by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952. The new Regulations no longer require medical officers of health to keep a register of tuberculois notifications, but the Minister of Health expressed the view that they should continue to do so. The requirement in the 1930 Regulations for providing information of a tuberculosis patient entering or leaving a sanatorium or hospital was omitted from the present Regulations. The Minister has, however, asked Hospital Boards and Committees to ensure that this information (as for any patient with a notifiable disease) is sent by the institution staff concerned to the medical officer of health of the district to which the patient belongs.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until after the death of the patient. In the County area during 1960, 798 contacts were examined as a result of 99 notified cases of pulmonary disease. The corresponding figures for 1959 were 229 and 118 respectively. Of the 798 contacts examined 19 were found to have tuberculosis.

There is no specific county-wide scheme for ascertaining early cases amongst children and others. Some are detected by the mass radiography service ; others are referred to chest physicians by general practitioners ; they are then kept under supervision and if necessary admitted to hospital. Mass radiography surveys are helpful but are only held at infrequent intervals in the more populated parts of the Riding. The selective radiography of patients referred by family doctors is more productive of results than the regular visits of the M.M.R. units for experience shows that the same group of volunteers come forward each time and many who fear the result stay away.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable, the patient is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable work. Disablement Resettlement Officers and chest physicians have generally kept in close touch regarding quiescent and " cured " cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of infectious diseases notified to the local medical officer of health of the several sanitary districts during 1960 is given in table 7 at the end of this report ; it will be seen that no notification of diphtheria was received.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1953, superseded the Public Health (Infectious Diseases)

Regulations, 1927, and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927. In their general substance and form, the new regulations are similar to the old ; that is to say, they require notification of malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia, and provide for preventive steps to be taken against a spread of certain diseases specified in the fourth schedule to the regulations. The provisions about action to be taken by local authorities and medical officers of health against the risk of food poisoning applied under the old regulations to enteric fever and dysentery. They now apply to "typhoid fever, para-typhoid fever and other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning." The new regulations provide for action to be taken, not only as regards a person suffering from the disease in question, but also against those shown to be carriers of disease ; and a person in either class may now be prevented, not only from continuing to work in an occupation connected with food or drink, but also from entering such an occupation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table gives the summary of the first attendances made by North Riding patients at the hospital named during the years 1950 to 1960 :—

Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time.										
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Darlington Hundens Hospital ..	55	30	24	23	41	22	27	21	20	27	32
Harrogate General Hospital ..	11	1	1	2	9	2	1	3	—	—	—
Leeds General Infirmary ..	6	8	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough General Hospital ..	159	121	112	100	105	90	91	101	113	85	114
St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough	95	52	74	54	37	32	27	33	27	27	37
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital ..	33	25	33	26	17	7	29	15	*	27	21
York County Hospital ..	27	27	30	41	27	26	38	39	41	40	32
South Shields ..	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	386	264	276	258	237	180	213	213	201	206	236

* Figures not available.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

A comprehensive service is available at the two laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service that have been established at Northallerton and Middlesbrough. In addition to undertaking the examination of specimens the directors of the laboratories can help when required in epidemiological field work in co-operation with medical officers of health. The Middlesbrough laboratory serves, in addition to Tees-side, the southern part of County Durham and the northern half of the Riding. The Northallerton laboratory serves the remainder of the Riding, except for the Scarborough area which relies on a similar laboratory at Hull and to a lesser degree on a clinical laboratory at the Scarborough Hospital for this service.

The Northallerton laboratory is also a main distributing centre for vaccine lymph for immunising persons against smallpox : the staff at County Hall wish to acknowledge the considerable assistance given by Dr. Donald Payne, particularly in the field of suspected food poisoning and undulant fever.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

The duties of the county health inspectors are described in various sections of this report but the following is a brief statistical summary of the visits and sampling carried out by them throughout the year :

Statistical Summary :						Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply	..	..	..	..	..	99	
Samples of water submitted for examination	..	..	..	..	..		780
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal	..	..	..	..	..	247	
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises	..	..	..	..	..	158	
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants	..	..	..	..	..		262
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies	..	..	..	..	..		228
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, (pre-licensing inspections)	..	..	..	..	..	478	
Visits to school premises (all purposes)	..	..	..	..	..	1,558	
Samples of school milk supplies	..	..	..	..	..		1,486
Samples of milk from school canteens and kitchens	..	..	..	..	..		179
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes	..	..	..	..	..		80
Samples of milk taken at Ministry of Health hospital farms	..	..	..	..	..		24
Section 31—Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :							
(i) Samples of non-designated milk submitted for biological examination	..	..	..	..	..		128
(ii) Samples of milk submitted for Ring test	..	..	..	..	..		86
Samples of milk taken in Specified Areas	..	..	..	..	..		1,364
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	377	
Refuse disposal—inspections of tips	..	..	..	..	..	33	
Swimming baths—water purification	..	..	..	..	..	24	
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	172	
						<hr/> 3,168 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,617 <hr/>

A comparison of the total number of visits and samples taken during the current year with the number taken during the year 1959 shows that the progressive increase in recent years has continued. On a detailed analysis it will be seen that visits in relation to works of water supply have decreased, this being due to a period of quiescence on the part of local authorities in the submission of water supply improvement schemes whilst they were awaiting formation of water boards ; however, the number of samples taken, which is indicative of the extent of supervision and control of new and existing supplies exercised by the county health inspectors, has increased.

The number of visits in relation to works of sewage disposal are greater than in the year 1959 due to the considerable increase in the number of new schemes submitted and the works in process of construction. The transfer of functions under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, to the County Council in relation to licensing of milk dealers, added new duties resulting in 478 pre-licensing inspections. The remaining statistics are comparable with those for the previous year except in relation to the number of Ministry meetings or inquiries attended. This number increased by approximately one third. It had been anticipated that increased inspections under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, would have been possible but the additional inspections of milk dealers' premises which occupied the county health inspectors almost full time during the last two months of 1960 made this impossible and the target of four inspections per plant each year was not reached.

As in previous years full co-operation from the directors and staffs of the Public Health Laboratories, inspectors of the Rivers Boards, engineering inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the majority of public health inspectors of county districts has been received by officers of the department.

WATER SUPPLY.

As in 1959, re-grouping of water supply undertakings continued to be the main feature during the year. Considerable progress towards the formation of combined water undertakings for the Moors Area and the Pickering Vale Area was made ; this towards the end of the year under review culminated in the enactment of The Scarborough Water (No. 2) Order 1960, constituting Scarborough Borough Council as the sole water undertaker for Scarborough Borough, Scarborough rural district and Whitby rural district, and in the submission of a draft Order for the formation of the enlarged Ryedale Water Board covering the areas of Malton urban district, Flaxton rural district, Helmsley rural district, Kirkbymoorside rural district, Malton rural district, Norton rural district, Pickering rural district, Pickering urban district, Easingwold rural district with the inclusion of part of the Thirsk rural district. Discussions were also in progress regarding the acquisition or participation of undertakings excluded from the Order and Draft Orders. One cannot report similar progress in respect of the Dales water undertakings and the Northallerton Joint Water Board undertaking ; despite meetings of constituent councils, no basis for agreement was reached and at the time of writing there appears to be complete deadlock. So far as one can see the reasons for lack of agreement are primarily a fear of inequality in financial burdens arising from the formation of a Joint Water Undertaking and a failure to appreciate that pride in ownership, which is normally a commendable Dales characteristic, must give place to the urgent needs arising from the growing demand for water.

This transitional period in the formation of new water undertakings engendered a spirit of caution amongst the local authorities so far as the preparation and submission of schemes for water supply improvements was concerned ; indeed such caution has been to some extent justified by the fact that approval of some schemes has been withheld by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government pending the formation of Area Boards.

Nine new schemes for the provision of water supplies or improvements to existing supplies were submitted by the local authorities during the year ; these schemes were investigated by the Chief County Health Inspector in connection with :—

- (1) Broad basis of design.
- (2) General sanitary considerations.
- (3) Suitability for co-ordination with the adjoining areas and
- (4) The adequacy and purity of the supplies ;

reports were submitted and the recommendations therein formed the basis of the County Council's observations which are forwarded to the local authorities concerned for onward transmission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The schemes submitted during the year with details of cost and a brief summary of the County Council's observations are given in detail below :—

Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Ryedale Joint Water Board ..	8-4-60	Extension of water mains to the boundary of Thirsk rural district	£ 43,161	Approved in principle.
do ..	8-4-60	Provision for additional pumping plant at East Ness headworks	18,405	Approved in principle.
do ..	22-8-60	Extension of a water main from Marishes to Knapton (East Riding)	32,347	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the fact that the scheme was designed largely to meet the needs of agriculture.
Pickering U.D.C.	2-8-60	Stape area supply	13,500	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the fact that as the proposals were designed almost entirely to serve agricultural needs, the scheme did not appear to come within the purview of the Rural Water Supplies & Sewerage Acts.
Bedale R.D.C. ..	2-8-60	Water mains extensions to Rand Grange & Rookwith	6,228	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the fact that the scheme appeared to be designed largely for agricultural purposes.
Croft R.D.C. ..	18-8-60	Barton and Newton Morrell supply	11,227	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to present day requirements, allowance for future development and to agricultural needs at Newton Morrell.
Masham R.D.C. ..	18-1-60	Swinton, and improvement in Masham supply	21,990	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the inadequacy of the reservoirs.
Pickering R.D.C.	25-5-60	Water link main at Kirby-misperton	750	Approved in principle.
Richmond R.D.C.	17-10-60	Marske supply	17,500	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the fact that agricultural requirements are greater than domestic requirements.

Three meetings convened by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to consider proposals for the provision and/or improvement of water supplies in Masham rural district, Thirsk rural district and the area of the Ryedale Joint Water Board were attended by the Chief County Health Inspector and he wrote detailed reports thereon.

The schemes considered at these meeting are summarised below :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Ryedale Joint Water Board	2-3-60	Board's supply to Easingwold and Thirsk rural districts.
Masham R.D.C.	20-10-60	Swinton scheme.
Thirsk R.D.C. . .	2-3-60	Thirsk District Water Company's supply.

The visits made in connection with the provision of water supplies or improvements to existing supplies numbered 99. 780 samples of water were taken during the year by the county health inspectors, the majority of these being taken at schools ; on bacteriological examination 703 of these were satisfactory, 73 unsatisfactory and 4 samples were not examined. Owing to the installation of new chlorination plant by the Thirsk Water Company, the water supply to the Thirsk rural district which, at the end of 1959, had been grossly polluted and necessitated boiling prior to human consumption, improved and this improvement is reflected in the overall reduction in the number of schools using boiled water during 1960 ; at the end of 1959 there were 43 and at the end of 1960, 20. This figure of 20 schools is unlikely to be reduced further until major schemes of water supply are commenced and as I have already stated such schemes are in abeyance pending the formation of water boards or other reorganisation. Samples of raw and chlorinated water have been taken frequently from the Ryedale Joint Water Board's supply at the pumping station at East Ness at the request of this Board ; as always with this supply they have shown a high degree of purity, but even so the Board maintain an efficient chlorination plant which has given completely satisfactory sample results on bacteriological examination throughout the year.

As previously stated the impending establishment of area water boards to take over the supply and distribution of water throughout the whole of the Riding has been responsible for a restriction in capital expenditure by local authorities on the provision of schemes of improvement and it is reflected in the following summary of the activities of local authorities in this sphere :—

EASINGWOLD R.D.

Extension of the trunk main from the Ryedale Water Board's supply has been carried out to enable a supply to be afforded to the Thirsk R.D. in areas where existing supplies are inadequate ; this extension will also form an integral part of the mains distribution system when the new Board takes over supplies.

HELMSLEY R.D.

A new scheme to supply Scawton , Cold Kirby, Hambleton and Old Byland with a satisfactory water supply was commenced during the year.

LEYBURN R.D.

A new link main was laid between Spennithorne and Constable Burton to improve the supply and particularly the pressure of water to the village of Constable Burton.

MALTON R.D.

An extension of main was carried out to provide a supply to Ganthorpe which was previously on a private supply inadequate for the area.

MASHAM R.D.

New schemes were commenced and partially completed during the year for the collection of springs at the Agra Plantation, for the chlorination of these springs and the provision of a link main to enable them to be brought into the existing mains system. The 30,000 gallon reservoir at Fearby was the subject of contract as was the supply to the village of Ellington from Fearby. These works were completed during the year.

PICKERING R.D.

A link main was commenced connecting Kirbymisperton to the Pickering U.D. trunk main. Extensions to supply Cawthorne and Cropton were completed as was a link main to the village of Newton.

STARTFORTH R.D.

Two schemes were commenced during the year, one to improve supplies to Bowes and Boldron and one to supply Hunderthwaite ; the latter scheme was completed during the year.

THIRSK R.D.

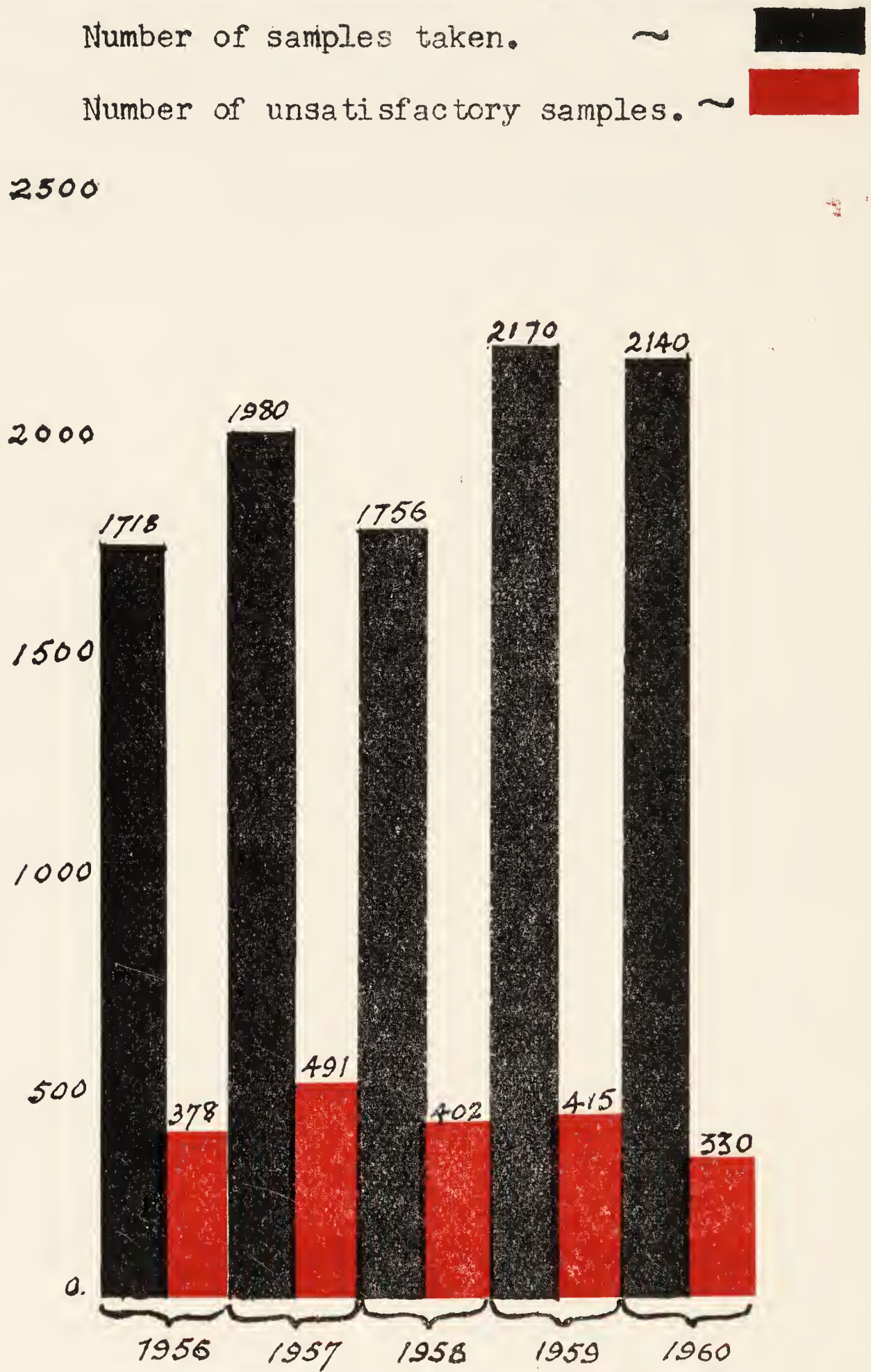
New schemes were commenced during the year providing for a 9" main from Thormanby to Little Hutton ; for a 6" main from Little Hutton to Topcliffe, Cowesby to South Otterington Station ; for a 3" main from Sessay to Eldmire forming part of the Ryedale Water Board improvement scheme. A scheme providing for a 4" main from Angram Grange to Little Hutton to take a bulk supply from Easingwold R.D. was completed during the year, as was also a 6" main from Little Hutton to supply Islebeck.

The number and results of samples taken by officers of local authorities are given in following table :—

DISTRICT	Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination			Mains Supplies
	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
URBAN							
Eston ..	—	—	—	20	18	2	1
Guisborough ..	—	—	—	7	7	—	1
Loftus ..	—	—	—	83	30	53	1
Malton ..	—	—	—	30	26	4	1
Northallerton ..	—	—	—	71	69	2	1
Pickering ..	—	—	—	44	42	2	1
Redcar 'Borough ..	—	—	—	24	24	—	1
Richmond Borough ..	—	—	—	24	24	—	2
Saltburn & Marske ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scalby ..	2	2	—	13	13	—	2
Scarborough Borough ..	28	28	—	406	382	24	2
Skelton & Brotton ..	—	—	—	10	8	2	1
Thornaby Borough ..	—	—	—	4	4	—	1
Whitby ..	—	—	—	4	4	—	1
Total Urban ..	30	30	—	740	651	89	17
RURAL							
Aysgarth ..	—	—	—	16	2	14	17
Bedale ..	—	—	—	10	10	—	27
Croft ..	—	—	—	271	266	5	5
Easingwold ..	—	—	—	122	98	24	3
Flaxton ..	2	2	—	9	6	3	2
Helmsley ..	—	—	—	31	24	7	9
Kirkbymoorside ..	—	—	—	98	93	5	11
Leyburn ..	2	2	—	30	21	9	9
Malton ..	—	—	—	14	11	3	1
Masham ..	12	10	2	31	15	16	6
Northallerton ..	—	—	—	24	20	4	2
Pickering ..	2	1	1	20	12	8	11
Reeth ..	—	—	—	24	3	21	20
Richmond ..	—	—	—	71	58	13	3
Scarborough ..	2	2	—	208	167	41	1
Startforth ..	—	—	—	29	15	14	8
Stokesley ..	—	—	—	53	33	20	5
Thirsk ..	—	—	—	242	236	6	4
Wath ..	—	—	—	44	38	6	7
Whitby ..	—	—	—	53	31	22	9
Total Rural ..	20	17	3	1400	1159	241	160
Administrative County	50	47	3	2140	1810	330	177

It will be noted that there has been a considerable reduction in the number of samples taken for chemical analysis. This reduction was due mainly to a drop in the number of samples taken by officers of the Scalby urban district council. The 12 samples taken by officers of the Masham rural district council were in connection with the use of new sources of supply. The total number of mains supplies has risen from 163 to 177 due to the extension of such supplies to serve new areas and to replace unsatisfactory local supplies ; such extensions have resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of unsatisfactory samples (89) although only 30 fewer samples were taken compared with 1959. Such reductions must be taken as indicative of some overall improvement in the quality of supplies and one which will grow as the extension of mains supplies, adequately sterilised and supervised, takes place ; these will increase as water supply boards with the necessary staff and capital comes into being. In order that comparison may be made with sampling records for previous years, sampling results are shown in graph form.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water samples.



SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There has been considerable activity in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities throughout the Riding during the year ; thirty one schemes for new or improved works were submitted to the County Council for observations as required under the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts. The Chief County Health Inspector examined the schemes submitted and made an inspection of the areas concerned, to ascertain the adequacy of the schemes, the need for and the provision for future expansion, the location of the works and the facilities for dispersal of the treated effluent ; his reports form the basis of the County Council's observations which are forwarded to the local authorities for onward transmission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. All the schemes submitted were approved in principle, but in connection with a number of schemes it was necessary to draw attention to the need for improvements in design affecting effluent outfalls, and the site of works and in most cases to the need to exclude farm drainage where prescriptive rights did not exist.

Details of the schemes submitted including the estimated cost and a brief summary of the County Council's observations are given below.

Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Bedale R.D.C. ..	28-7-60	Thornton Watlass	£ 4,050	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to (1) proximity of proposed works to the village. (2) lack of disposal of the effluent due to discharge into what appeared to be a stagnant pond. (3) the need to exclude farm drainage unless prescriptive rights exist.
do ..	19-9-60	Bedale and Aiskew— surface water drain	8,000	Approved in principle.
Croft R.D.C. ..	4-7-60	Manfield	8,100	Approved in principle.
Easingwold R.D.C.	6-1-60	Crayke (2nd revision)	25,122	Alternative scheme submitted 9-12-60.
do ..	9-12-60	Crayke (alternative scheme)	25,122	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to site for proposed sewage disposal works—the possibility of providing a more economical site should be explored.
do ..	11-1-60	Yearsley	8,833	Approved in principle.
Flaxton R.D.C. ..	8-2-60	Stockton-on-the-Forest— extension of sewage disposal works	16,267	Approved in principle. Minister of Housing and Local Government not prepared to make a grant.

Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Leyburn R.D.C. ..	23-5-60	St. Mary's Mount, Leyburn—extension of sewer	£ 1,070	Approved in principle. Minister of Housing and Local Government not prepared to make a grant.
Malton R.D.C. ..	12-4-60	Terrington (revised)	21,800	Approved in principle.
do ..	28-7-60	Bulmer	12,900	Approved in principle.
do ..	29-12-60	Sheriff Hutton	38,750	Observations pending
Masham R.D.C. ..	17-2-60	Fearby	11,500	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to the need to exclude farm drainage from the sewers.
Northallerton R.D.C. ..	11-3-60	Borrowby	19,700	Approved in principle, but amended proposals received October, 1960.
do ..	26-10-60	Borrowby (amended proposals)	20,800	Approved in principle.
do ..	19-12-60	Thrintoft	10,650	Approved in principle. Attention drawn to the need to exclude farm drainage where prescriptive rights of drainage do not exist.
Pickering R.D.C.	8-2-60	Sinnington (5th revision)—modification to sewage disposal works only	19,500	Approved in principle.
Reeth R.D.C. ..	15-11-60	Thwaite.	3,080	Approved in principle.
Richmond R.D.C.	24-2-60	Proposed Ejector Station and Ancilliary Works at Walkerville (Catterick)	3,150	Approved in principle. Minister of Housing and Local Government not prepared to make a grant.
do ..	24-2-60	Tunstall	15,245	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to depths of sewers on sections where the gradients were steep.
do ..	13-10-60	Moulton	11,312	Approved in principle. Attention of district council drawn to the need to exclude farm drainage and to allowance of 30 gallons per head per day.
do ..	15-11-60	Sleegill. (Part Parish of St. Martin's). (Part Parish of Hipswell)	6,896	Approved in principle. District council's attention drawn to the need for raising estimated quantity of foul water to be dealt with by proposals to 6,620 gallons per day.

Authority	Date submitted	Scheme	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Startforth R.D.C.	5-10-60	Barningham	£ 10,559	Approved in principle.
Stokesley R.D.C.	18-5-60	Great Broughton and Kirby	53,500	Approved in principle.
do ..	30-5-60	Marion and Nunthorpe	65,000	Approved in principle.
do ..	15-7-60	Ingleby Arncliffe and Ingleby Cross	14,000	Approved in principle.
do ..	3-8-60	Newby	9,000	Approved in principle. District council's attention drawn to condition of proposed outfall ditch and to the need to exclude farm drainage unless prescriptive rights exist.
do ..	17-10-60	Carlton	21,000	Approved in principle.
do ..	26-11-60	Picton	3,440	Approved in principle. District Council's attention drawn to :— (1) the need to exclude farm drainage where prescriptive rights of drainage do not exist, and (2) the proximity of the works to Picton House Farm. County Council prepared to accept Ministry's decision regarding the use of the proposed works site.
Thirsk R.D.C. ..	19-5-60	Topcliffe, Dalton, Sessay and Little Hutton (part of of Hutton Sessay)	92,026	Approved in principle.
Wath R.D.C. ..	9-2-60	Baldersby (revised)	17,572	Approved in principle.
do ..	26-10-60	Asenby	14,314	Approved in principle. District council's attention drawn to the question of the acceptance of farm drainage.

Twenty-one meetings to consider sewerage and sewage disposal schemes were convened by the Minister of Housing and Local Government ; these meetings were attended by the Chief County Health Inspector who submitted full reports thereon. Details of the authorities concerned and the schemes under review at the meetings are as follows :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Saltburn & Marske U.D.C. ..	27-9-60	Marske-by-the-Sea (Sec. 15—Public Health Act, 1936).
Thornaby Borough	2-11-60	Mandale Beck—outfall sewer.
Bedale R.D.C.	4-3-60	Leeming.
	1-12-60	Thornton Watlass.
Croft R.D.C.	27-4-60	Barton.
Flaxton R.D.C.	5-4-60	New Earswick.
	5-4-60	Strensall sewage disposal works—extension.
	2-12-60	Stockton-on-Forest—extension of sewage disposal works.
Helmsley R.D.C.	28-9-60	Helmsley sewage disposal works—reconstruction.
Leyburn R.D.C.	20-10-60	Bellerby.
	20-10-60	Wensley.
Malton R.D.C.	4-10-60	Terrington.
Northallerton R.D.C. ..	28-4-60	Appleton Wiske.
	21-6-60	Borrowby.
	29-9-60	Ainderby Steeple and Morton-on-Swale.
	29-9-60	East Cowton.
Richmond R.D.C.	21-7-60	Tunstall
Stokesley R.D.C.	22-6-60	Yarm.
	3-11-60	Great Broughton and Kirby.
Thirsk R.D.C.	19-7-60	Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Milby.
Whitby R.D.C.	2-3-60	Glaisdale.

A number of the schemes submitted and investigated have received Ministry of Housing and Local Government approval and have already been commenced. If approval of the remaining schemes is forthcoming, it will result in further progress in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities ; even so, a survey of the North Riding villages shows that much remains to be done ; indeed in some large rural areas, little has been achieved in relation to the size and population of the areas concerned. Having regard to the fact that the County Council gives grant aid in respect of the majority of schemes coming within the purview of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, it is essential that they should be satisfied that the schemes have been carried out in accordance with the plans submitted and also that when completed the works are operated and properly maintained. For this purpose inspections are made of work in progress on sewerage and sewage disposal works ; periodic inspections are also made of sewage works in operation ; in this connection 247 visits of inspection were made during the year under review.

A brief resumé of the major works of sewerage and sewage disposal carried out during the year in the County Districts is given below :—

GUISBOROUGH U.D.

Sewer laid from South Lackenby connecting to existing sewer serving Wilton.

NORTHALLERTON U.D.

Work on extension to the sewage works continued during the year.

REDCAR BOROUGH.

Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Kirkleatham village completed during the year.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

A main sewer including an inverted syphon river crossing was laid during the year.

SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH.

The reconstruction of the outfall sewer in Foreshore Road involving the laying of 6' 6" diameter pipes and 24" diameter surface water sewer in Valley Road was completed during the year.

FLAXTON R.D.

New sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Sand Hutton completed and extensions to Strensall and New Earswick works completed.

LEYBURN R.D.

Sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for Harmby and Spennithorne and Preston-under-Scar were commenced during the year and schemes were completed for Hornby Bellerby and Wensley.

MALTON R.D.

Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Huttons Ambo was commenced.

MASHAM R.D.

A scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal was commenced for Ellingstring.

NORTHALLERTON R.D.

A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Appleton Wiske was completed.

PICKERING R.D.

Sinnington sewerage and sewage disposal scheme commenced.

SCARBOROUGH R.D.

Sewerage systems to serve Brompton, Sawdon, Lebberston, Gristhorpe, Burniston, Cloughton, Wykeham and Ruston and part of Osgodby were commenced during the year ; extensions to Seamer sewage works and new sewage disposal works for Burniston were commenced.

STARTFORTH R.D.

Romaldkirk sewerage and sewage disposal scheme commenced.

STOKESLEY R.D.

Sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for Newby, Carlton, Great Broughton, Kirby and Yarm were prepared and a scheme for Low Worsall was completed.

THIRSK R.D.

Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal were completed in respect of Miry Hole, South Kilvington, and Thirsk Junction extension to Thirsk sewerage scheme.

WHITBY R.D.

Schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Egton and Egton Bridge and Grosmont village were completed.

In the County Districts not specifically mentioned, work on sewerage has been confined to the extension of sewers to serve new housing estates. The amount of work done being proportionate to the extent of housing development ; there are a considerable number of schemes in abeyance and schemes in respect of many rural communities have yet to be prepared and submitted for consideration : this is particularly so in the western dales areas where adequate sewerage and sewage disposal facilities await the provision of adequate water supplies. An unfortunate aspect of the delay in the preparation of schemes is that the expense of providing such schemes is rising annually and in the Dales area in particular with many communities declining in numbers the future cost of such schemes becomes more prohibitive.

The following table gives some indication of the sewerage and sewage disposal facilities available in the various districts ; if one correlates the provision of the water carriage system of sanitation with the availability of sewerage systems, the results of such correlation must be approximate as included in the figure of houses without water carriage system are those to which extension of sewers cannot be made at reasonable cost. The discrepancy will not however be great, as a number of such properties not within drainage distances of a sewer have water carriage system using septic tanks for disposal. It will be noticed from the totals given for the administrative county that approximately 10% of the houses in the county have not as yet been provided with the water carriage system of sanitation ; this is a remarkably high percentage in the year 1960.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of con- versions to water carriage system during year
URBAN			
Eston	10,830	—	—
Guisborough	3,573	106	13
Loftus	2,554	193	32
Malton	1,337	25	1
Northallerton	2,240	10	—
Pickering	1,226	213	23
Redcar Borough	9,830	—	7
Richmond Borough	1,813	11	—
Saltburn & Marske	4,144	7	—
Scalby	2,633	19	2
Scarborough Borough	14,489	18	—
Skelton & Brotton	3,821	379	356
Thornaby Borough	6,797	5	—
Whitby	3,914	16	1
Total Urban ..	69,201	1,002	435
RURAL			
Aysgarth	1,019	220	18
Bedale	1,675	800	36
Croft	402	240	6
Easingwold	2,290	970	37
Flaxton	8,443	508	38
Helmsley	975	461	25
Kirkbymoorside	—*	—*	33
Leyburn	1,609	400	400
Malton	1,170	664	45
Masham	412	154	8
Northallerton	1,734	1,200	62
Pickering	1,675	171	40
Reeth	712	189	19
Richmond	1,964	1,320	55
Scarborough	2,200	646	31
Startforth	726	716	32
Stokesley	7,691	528	12
Thirsk	4,114	332	75
Wath	615	120	22
Whitby	3,588	947	58
Total Rural ..	43,014	10,586	1,052
Administrative County ..	112,215	11,588	1,487

* Not known by R.D.C.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

With the approval of the Health Committee and on behalf of the Diseases of Animals Committee the county health inspectors undertake the duties required by the above Order in respect of licensing and control of waste food boiling plants ; these duties involve pre-licensing inspections of premises and plants of applicants for licences and routine inspections in connection with the maintenance and operation of such plants. At the end of the year under review 144 licensed plants were in operation to which 377 visits of inspection had been made ; although the number of plants shows an increase over the previous year the number of inspections are less owing to the impact of other legislative changes on the duties of the county health inspectors. The objective from an inspection standpoint was four inspections per year but it was not possible to carry out this schedule. When the duties were transferred to the county health inspectors it was considered that their training would be an advantage and that the visits of inspection could be integrated with other visits in the areas concerned ; in the light of experience it has been found that the calls made upon their services have been greater than was anticipated and having regard to the fact that the Order is concerned largely with animal health as distinct from human infection, (few of the infections which the Order is designed to control are known to be communicable to man), the duties must be regarded as ancillary rather than complementary in the field of public health. The pre-licensing inspections necessitate the preparation of detailed reports regarding premises and plant with recommendations for improvements to comply with the conditions required for licensing ; reports are also submitted in respect of all routine inspections. There have been no known deliberate evasions of the Order during the year but it is considered that there must be a number of plants in operation which for various reasons are not licensed ; such plants are difficult to locate without the co-operation of the local and general public, meanwhile they continue to be potential sources of infection.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Milk (Special Designation)

Regulations, 1960.

The above Regulations replaced the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 to 1953, governing the production and sale of heat-treated milk and also vested in the County Council the licensing and supervision of all retail sales of milk other than tuberculin tested producer retailer sales, the licensing of which is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The new Regulations came into operation on the 1st November, 1960 except in regard to the granting or renewal of dealers, licences which became operative from the 1st January 1961 ; the effect of the transfer of the control of retail milk sales from local authorities to the County Council as Food and Drugs authority is reviewed at a later stage in this report.

Pasteurising Plants.

The functions of the County Council to ensure that facilities for handling, treatment and storage of milk on premises licensed for the production of pasteurised and sterilised milk are satisfactory, continued under the new regulations and the county health inspectors have been responsible for the supervision of the pasteurising plants and the regular sampling of the milk produced. Three pasteurising plants have been operated continuously throughout the year, two being of the Holder type and one the H.T.S.T. type. The premises and plants have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, this is reflected in the records of the milk samples which have been tested ; of 262 samples taken, only two failed to pass the phosphatase test, due to defects arising in recording thermometers and there were no failures of the methylene blue test. A summary of the number of inspections made weekly by the county health inspectors, and the results of sample tests is given below :—

Plant No.	Type	No. of Inspections	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase test		Methylene Blue test		Biological examination	
				Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Negative	Positive
1	Holder ..	53	104	103	1	88	—	—	—
2	do ..	47	51	50	1	41	—	1	—
3	H.T.S.T. ..	58	107	107	—	105	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	158	262	260	2	234	—	1	—

In order to ensure that the effect of heat-treatment of the milk is not nullified by the use of unsatisfactory containers, milk bottles are sampled at regular intervals and submitted to the public health laboratories for rinse tests ; groups of six bottles are taken and the results of such tests on bottles taken from each dairy are given in the following table :—

Dairy		Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1	..	Machine ..	72	70	—
No. 2	..	do ..	72	72	—
No. 3	..	do ..	84	66	12
TOTALS ..			228	208	12

Although there has been a slight increase in the percentage of unsatisfactory rinse tests the figure of 5.26% of unsatisfactory tests compares favourably with that of previous years, except 1959, when there was an abnormally low figure of 2.6%. It is interesting to note that all the failures of bottle rinse tests occurred in bottles taken from the largest dairy visited, which has the most modern bottle washing equipment.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Under the above Regulations which came into force on the 1st November, 1960 the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority became responsible for the licensing of all milk dealers retailing designated milk other than producer-retailers. These functions had formerly been carried out by county district authorities and it would seem that the transfer was made with the object of concentrating control of milk production and sale so as to remove anomalies which had arisen due to the number of authorities concerned with these functions in the past. The County Council are now responsible for granting all dealers licences except tuberculin tested producer-retailers licences which are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The licences authorise the use of the special designation in respect of milk sold from the premises mentioned in the licence and cover the following grades of milk,

- (a) pasteurised milk
- (b) tuberculin tested milk (other than producer-retailer's licence for this designation)
- (c) sterilised milk

and a dealer's pre-packed milk licence authorises the sale of sterilised, pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk purchased by the dealer in bottles for re-sale to the consumer.

The new licences which came into operation on the 1st January, 1961, are valid for five years and it has been necessary to carry out inspections of all facilities for handling treatment and storage of milk at dealers' premises and of the vehicles used for distribution. This entailed 478 pre-licensing inspections during November and December of the year under review and reports were prepared by the county health inspectors with recommendations for the granting of licences or the carrying out of improvements where necessary.

School Milk Supplies.

There has been a marked reduction in the supply of non-designated milk to schools in the Riding during the year under review and with the forthcoming specification of the remaining areas of the Riding the elimination of this grade of milk cannot now be long delayed ; the limiting factor is the availability of supplies for specific areas but the only non-designated supplies for retail sale in the North Riding will within the foreseeable future be restricted to isolated communities in which designated milk is not available and it is necessary to issue "consents" for the sale of non-designated milk. The following is a comparative statement of the number of schools supplied with various types of milk during the past three years :—

				1958	1959	1960
Pasteurised milk	..	..	..	343	341	350
Tuberculin tested milk	..	..	..	49	50	45
Non-designated milk	..	..	..	17	13	4
Dried milk	..	..	..	6	4	4

Reduced to percentages the foregoing figures show that during the year 86·9% of the schools were supplied with heat-treated milk and 12·1% with raw milk, the latter figure being made up of approximately 11% tuberculin tested milk and 1% non-designated milk. Sampling throughout the year has continued in accordance with the schedule approved by the Health Committee, the frequency of sampling of each grade being shown in the following table :—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested	.. six monthly	—	—	six monthly
Pasteurised	.. quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required
Non-designated	.. quarterly	—	—	quarterly

A total of 1,486 samples of milk were taken by the county health inspectors and submitted to the statutory tests and/or biological examination ; the results are summarised in the following table :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
						Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	.. 1,361	1,166	33	1,344	5	1	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	98	12	5	—	—	97	—	97	1
Non-designated	.. 27	—	—	—	—	27	—	25	2

The number of phosphatase failures in the samples taken has again returned to the normal average over the years following a considerable rise in 1959, there being only five phosphatase failures as against seventeen for the previous year ; furthermore these failures occurred in milk supplied from dairies in County Boroughs outside the jurisdiction of the County Council. The number of methylene blue failures is around the average for previous years and is not regarded as unduly high having regard to the various extraneous factors which affect this statutory test ; these methylene blue failures also predominated in milk from dairies outside the North Riding. In commenting on the fact that the failures have occurred from milk produced outside the Riding it is only

fair to state that the utmost co-operation has been received from the officials of neighbouring districts responsible for the supervision of wholesale dairies. Biological examination of 125 samples of school milk gave negative results for tubercle bacilli but brucella abortus was present in one sample of tuberculin tested milk and two samples of non-designated milk. In connection with the incidence of brucella abortus 25 samples were taken from individual animals in the herds from which milk was produced, the producers co-operating willingly in this sampling which, in addition to being essential from the consumer aspect, is of value to the producer in the identification of the animals responsible for the infection. Furthermore where the infected animals are identified and isolated, the milk therefrom being sent for heat-treatment, the need to use statutory powers is eliminated. 3 of the 25 samples submitted to Ring test gave positive results for the presence of brucella abortus, the milk from these animals was excluded from retail supplies and sent for heat-treatment ; in all cases the Divisional Veterinary Officer and the District Medical Officer of Health were notified.

Following a complaint of taint in milk one sample was submitted for chemical analysis and found to be innocuous, no taint being detectable in the sample. Complaints of dirty milk bottles and foreign objects in milk were investigated, managers of dairies responsible were interviewed and warnings were given of the need for more careful supervision.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Section 31—milk-borne infectious disease.

Recent years have shown a progressive reduction in the number of samples taken to ascertain potential sources of milk-borne infection. This reduction has been due to a number of factors *e.g.* the specification of areas, increased consumption of heat-treated milk and the gradual elimination of non-attested herds in the Riding. The latter has reduced the incidence of tubercular infection in milk producing animals but has not entirely eliminated such infection ; tuberculosis is not however the sole potential danger from milk, there are other milk-borne infections, one of the most serious of which arises from the consumption of milk infected with brucella abortus. As the only measures at present being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to deal with brucellosis are restricted to the giving of advice on animal vaccination, it is essential to maintain a regular sampling schedule of those sources of supply not already covered by sampling for other purposes. During the year under review the county health inspectors took 128 samples of non-designated milk all of which were submitted for biological examination ; these samples gave negative results for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Milk Sampling at Hospital Dairy Farms.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, milk produced at hospital farms was sampled in accordance with their scheduled requirements ; 24 samples of tuberculin tested milk were taken by the county health inspectors from Clifton Hospital and Fairfield Sanatorium farms, all passed the methylene blue reduction test, eight which were submitted for biological examination were free from tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

Milk Supplies to Old People's Homes, Children's Homes and Nurseries.

Samples of milk supplied to 23 homes and nurseries were taken by the county health inspectors, 80 samples being submitted to the statutory tests and biological examination the results of which are given below.

Grade	Samples taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	72	61	1	71	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Non-designated ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

Milk Supplies to School Canteens and Kitchens.

As the milk supplied to school canteens and kitchens often differs from the school milk supply, regular sampling is carried out when visiting schools. During the year 179 samples were taken the results of the tests and biological examination being as follows :—

Grade	Samples taken	Meth. : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	172	135	10	170	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	—
Non-designated ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1

A further investigation was made of the source of infection of the sample which gave a positive reaction for brucella abortus, individual samples were taken from seven animals at the source of production, two of which gave positive results and the milk from the affected animals was excluded from further supplies to the canteen and from retail milk supplies generally.

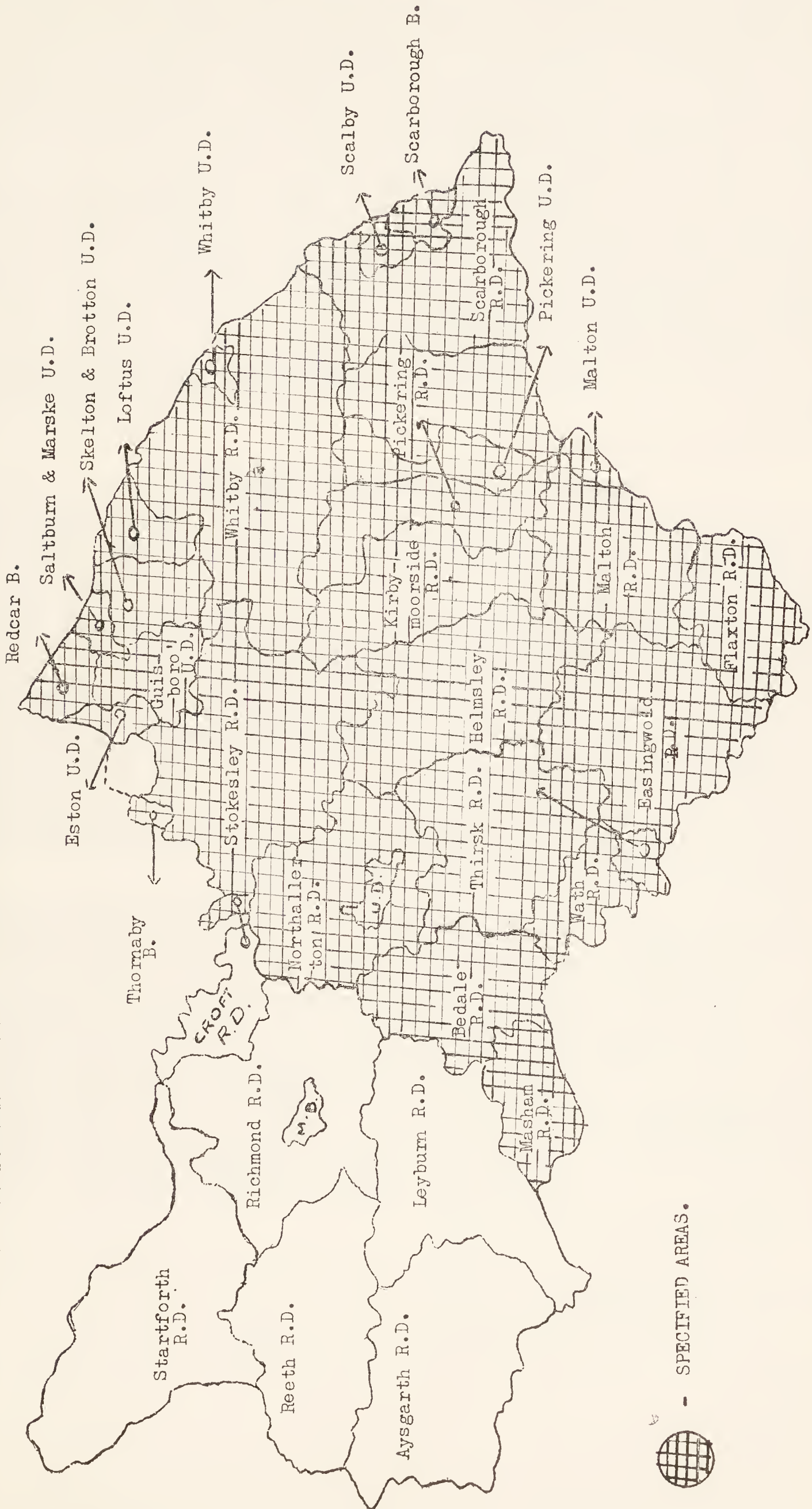
Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Orders, 1954—1960.

A further area of the Riding was specified for the sale of designated milk under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order, 1960, which became operative on the 28th November, 1960. The county districts concerned were the Northallerton urban district, Bedale, Easingwold, Helmsley, Masham, Northallerton, Thirsk and Wath rural districts. These districts comprise the central area of the Riding and the only area remaining to be specified is the Dales area which consists of the Richmond Municipal Borough and the rural districts of Richmond, Leyburn, Aysgarth, Reeth and Startforth. The accompanying map shows the extent of the specified and non-specified area in the Riding. All the Riding is now an attested area. With the specification of areas the County Council's statutory obligation to ensure that only designated milk is sold within such areas and that such milk complies with the relevant conditions and statutory tests becomes operative and increases the need for sampling in these areas ; in fulfilment of this obligation the county health inspectors took regular samples of designated milk offered for retail sale and the total number of samples taken was 1,364. The following table gives a summary of the results of statutory tests and biological examinations carried out on these samples.

Grade	No. taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Turbidity test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	808	690	16	804	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ..	256	—	—	—	—	255	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ..	295	83	20	—	—	—	—	278	—	260	8
Non-designated	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	1

Specified Areas.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



All of the pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test was produced at dairies outside the North Riding as was the majority of the tuberculin tested milk with sample failures and the routine procedure of sending notification to the medical officer of the area concerned, was followed. Four samples which failed the phosphatase test were also produced at dairies outside the North Riding. Further investigations were made into the source of brucella abortus infection of eight samples of tuberculin tested milk and one sample of non-designated milk ; in the course of these investigations forty-six samples were taken from individual animals, nine of which were found to be infected. It is interesting to note that the first failure of a sample to pass the turbidity test for sterilised milk occurred during the year, indeed it is the first failure of this test in the Riding since samples have been taken. There were five contraventions of the Specified Areas Order during the year, all these were in connection with the failure of retailers to label the milk containers with the grade of milk therein and after written warnings no further action was necessary. Despite an increase of some 200 in the number of samples taken the total figure being 1,364, the number of failures of statutory tests of all grades was less numerically than in previous years, this must be taken as an indication that the bacteriological standard of milk retailed in the Riding is generally satisfactory.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

During the year under review the county health inspectors made 33 inspections of refuse disposal tips. There has been a slight improvement in methods of refuse disposal controlled tipping is now in use by 17 authorities, partially controlled by 11, uncontrolled by 5 and incineration either entirely or in part by two authorities. The problem of finding suitable tipping sites still continues and will become progressively worse near urban areas in which extensive building development has taken place or will be taking place in the near future. In the rural areas the problem is not so acute from the public health standpoint but problems do arise from the aesthetic aspect particularly in the national park areas. The difficulties in the Reeth area to which I referred in my last report have not yet been satisfactorily solved. There can be little doubt that a major contribution to the maintenance of the rural scene, which at the same time would be beneficial from the public health aspect, should be insistence upon controlled tipping strictly in accordance with the recommendations laid down ; these require daily covering of all tipped material and final reclamation of the ground.

Indiscriminate tipping of refuse in the vicinity of farms has continued during the year and in the Masham area there are quite sizeable dumps in some moorland areas ; similar dumps have been noticed in the Leyburn area and the attention of the rural district council's officers have been drawn to these unsightly accumulations which although remote from habitation generally, are often sufficiently near milk producing farms to be a potential danger. The problems of refuse collection and disposal is bound up with the problem of litter and in this connection it is gratifying to note the increasing use of bins provided at lay-byes ; some improvement has also taken place at beauty spots where such bins are provided, but inspections made at places like Sutton Bank following a holiday or weekend, show that there is still a large section of the public who are failing to co-operate in the preservation of the beauty of the places which they visit.

The following table sets out the methods of refuse disposal, the frequency of collection and the estimated cost to local authorities of providing this essential service.

District	Estimated cost of service	Method of refuse disposal	Frequency of collection.
	£		
URBAN			
Eston ..	25,062	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection
Guisborough ..	8,550	do ..	do
Loftus ..	3,803	do ..	do
Malton ..	3,590	Partially controlled	do (remote rural premises—monthly)
Northallerton ..	3,831	Uncontrolled tipping	do
			Bullamoor and Hailstone Moor—3 weekly collection
Pickering ..	1,796	do	Weekly collection in town area.
			Quarterly collection at Stape and Bean Sheaf.
Redcar Borough ..	18,496	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection
Richmond Borough	3,814	do ..	do
Saltburn & Marske	8,736	do ..	do
Scalby ..	5,564	do ..	do (Outlying farms—fortnightly)
Scarborough			
Borough ..	45,319	do ..	do
Skelton & Brotton	7,190	do ..	do
Thornaby Borough	11,335	do ..	do
Whitby ..	10,965	Incineration ..	do
RURAL			
Aysgarth ..	822	Uncontrolled tipping	Fortnightly collection. Remote areas monthly
Bedale ..	4,576	Controlled tipping	Weekly in Bedale and Aiskew.
			Fortnightly collection in other areas.
Croft ..	1,100	Partially controlled	Fortnightly collection.
Easingwold ..	5,000	Controlled tipping	Every 13 days.
Flaxton ..	6,730	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Helmsley ..	1,602	Controlled tipping	Fortnightly collection.
Kirkbymoorside ..	2,031	Partially controlled	Weekly collection in Kirkbymoorside, Nawton, Wombledon, Kirby Mills, Keldholme.
			Monthly in Farndale. Fortnightly elsewhere.
Leyburn ..	2,065	Partially controlled and uncontrolled	Weekly collection—Leyburn and Middleham
Malton ..	900	Partially controlled	Fortnightly collection—remainder of area
Masham ..	974	do	Collection monthly.
			Weekly collection—Masham, Swinton and Burton.
			Monthly collection—Ellingstring, Ellington, Fearby and Healey.
Northallerton ..	5,873	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Pickering ..	1,287	Uncontrolled tipping	Fortnightly in Thornton-le-Dale.
			Every 3 weeks elsewhere.
Reeth ..	1,222	Uncontrolled tipping	Weekly collection. Farms monthly.
Richmond ..	3,750	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection.
Scarborough ..	1,829	do ..	Fortnightly collection from large communities
			Monthly collection from small communities.
Startforth ..	3,120	Partially controlled	Weekly collection.
Stokesley ..	17,946	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection.
Thirsk ..	12,385	Partially controlled	Weekly collection from bins and pails.
			Monthly collection from privy middens and ash pits.
Wath ..	1,110	Controlled tipping	Weekly collection at Dishforth R.A.F. Station. Fortnightly collection elsewhere.
Whitby ..	8,493	Partially controlled	Weekly collection in 30 villages.
		85% Incineration 15%	Fortnightly collection in 22 villages.

NUISANCES.

The number of inspections made under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936 has again decreased ; there is also a decrease of approximately 40% in the number of nuisances found and abated by informal action. The increase in the number of cases in which statutory action was required to obtain abatement of nuisances has risen for the second year following a number of years when such action had been almost negligible ; as the number of nuisances has shown such a marked reduction this rise in statutory action is regrettable and inexplicable as there is no evidence which would indicate any lack of co-operation on the part of the public with the officers of the district councils. The following statistical table gives some indication of the extent of the work involved annually on nuisance inspections.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS (other than Housing Inspections).

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year	
			Informal action	Statutory action
URBAN				
Eston	2,115	1,456	1,459	10
Guisborough	466	481	474	—
Loftus	208	173	168	—
Malton	42	25	24	—
Northallerton	78	29	29	—
Pickering	86	49	47	—
Redcar Borough †	1,931	1,569	1,551	—
Richmond Borough	145	86	61	—
Saltburn & Marske	104	33	33	—
Scalby	130	90	90	—
Scarborough Borough	916	437	308	42
Skelton and Brotton	208	101	21	25
Thornaby Borough	868	426	416	35
Whitby	188	97	90	—
RURAL				
Aysgarth	19	11	10	1
Bedale	56	48	41	—
Croft	25	25	25	—
Easingwold	145	53	47	5
Flaxton	117	103	103	4
Helmsley	44	22	22	—
Kirkbymoorside	61	48	48	—
Leyburn	658	131	105	—
Malton	186	38	26	—
Masham	362	102	97	—
Northallerton	272	220	209	—
Pickering	4	2	2	—
Reeth	25	20	20	—
Richmond	70	20	20	—
Scarborough	39	11	11	—
Startforth	75	22	18	3
Stokesley	96	30	30	—
Thirsk	94	67	56	—
Wath	35	22	22	—
Whitby	221	103	102	—
Totals	10,089	6,150	5,785	125

† These figures include nuisances found during housing inspections, which are not included in the returns of other authorities.

HOUSING.

A comparison of the housing statistics for the year with those of the previous year, which is now possible as a result of the revision of the statistical return, shows that there has been some slowing down in the number of houses erected by local authorities and an appreciable increase, approximately 500, in the number of houses erected by private persons ; these increases in the latter figure have been fairly evenly divided between urban and rural districts. The number of inspections of unfit houses has increased by approximately 1,000, the major part of the increase having occurred in the urban areas and this may be due to the impetus given by circular No. 2/60 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued on the 27th January, 1960, which dealt with the progress of slum clearance. The number of houses inspected for housing defects shows a slight increase and as a result of these inspections there are corresponding increases in the number of houses found to be unfit but capable of repair, the number of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation and the number found to be unfit for human habitation ; the number of houses closed is fairly constant, but 90 more houses have been demolished during the year than in the previous year.

As stated in my 1959 report moveable dwellings in the form of residential caravans, holiday caravans and tourist caravans were presenting difficult problems to local authorities from the public health standpoint and to the Planning Authority in relation to suitable sites. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which was enacted on the 29th July was a legislative attempt to deal with these problems by a division of functions of the local planning authority and the licensing authority. In view of the fact that the functions were divided between the two types of authority, the division was not as clear cut as would appear from the new Act ; the planning authorities functions were related to initial suitability of the site and aesthetic considerations whereas the local authority as licensing authority were responsible for control of the site from amenity standards as well as public health. Inevitably there was some overlapping of functions and in order to clarify the position a meeting between the officers of the County Council and County Districts in the Riding was held. At this meeting some measure of agreement was reached on the respective functions of the two types of authority and these are summarised as follows :—

PLANNING AUTHORITY.

1. Period of permission.
2. Type of use : whether residential or holiday.
3. Prohibition of caravans on conspicuous parts of the site.
4. Colour of caravans.
5. Overhead electricity lines.
6. Detailed plans of buildings other than caravan annexes.
7. Reservation of space for touring caravans.
8. Access from highway.

LICENSING AUTHORITY.

1. Number of caravans permitted.
2. Layout of site.
3. Screening of site.
4. Movement of caravans.
5. Types of caravan.
6. Annexes to caravans.
7. Recreation space.
8. Public health and other conditions following the Model Standards.

In principle it has been found that uniformity in standards for licensing is not general throughout the Riding despite the fact that the Ministry issued Model Standards as a guide to interpretation of the parent Act ; this lack of uniformity is found generally in relation to standards for sanitation, water supply and the provision and type of standings. The Model Standards for permanent residential caravan sites referred to :—

1. Density and space between caravans.
2. Roads and footpaths.
3. Hard standings.
4. Fire fighting appliances.
5. Water Supply.
6. Drainage, sanitation and washing facilities.
7. Refuse disposal.
8. Storage space.
9. Car parking,
10. Recreation space.

Modifications of these Standards were allowed in respect of holiday caravan sites but the Standards were fundamentally the same, the modifications being concerned with permitted numbers and type of standings only. There can be no doubt as to the lack of uniformity (in the administration of the Regulations) between county districts, and some form of representative consultative Committee for the Riding would appear to offer advantages.

The following statistical table gives details of the progress made in housing and the control of moveable dwellings in the various county districts in the Riding.

HOUSING

DISTRICT	NEW HOUSES		UNFIT HOUSES (Housing		
	No. of houses erected by local authority	No. of houses erected by private persons	No. of inspections made	No. inspected for housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
A.—URBAN					
1. Eston ..	204	51	363	332	312
2. Guisborough ..	129	134	225	101	75
3. Loftus ..	96	2	873	858	836
4. Malton ..	—	12	183	98	19
5. Northallerton ..	22	13	355	147	80
6. Pickering ..	—	9	103	74	69
7. Redcar ..	166	248	294	103	82
8. Richmond ..	12	44	153	84	10
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	18	203	334	66	48
10. Scalby ..	23	82	80	60	—
11. Scarborough ..	33	68	868	158	125
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	16	29	618	152	20
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	106	23	763	434	123
14. Whitby ..	37	17	—	—	—
Total Urban ..	862	935	5,211	2,667	1,799
B.—RURAL					
1. Aysgarth ..	—	—	55	39	15
2. Bedale ..	28	17	129	87	31
3. Croft ..	—	6	102	33	5
4. Easingwold ..	13	10	59	52	45
5. Flaxton ..	4	721	266	174	162
6. Helmsley ..	—	8	81	21	19
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	—	1	52	27	4
8. Leyburn ..	17	8	551	182	180
9. Malton ..	4	5	42	30	—
10. Masham ..	2	7	158	102	70
11. Northallerton ..	8	26	142	116	—
12. Pickering ..	—	11	64	30	758
13. Reeth ..	—	4	157	82	64
14. Richmond ..	2	17	913	64	51
15. Scarborough ..	—	103	129	42	57
16. Startforth ..	—	10	721	435	415
17. Stokesley ..	63	454	89	64	3
18. Thirsk ..	11	42	136	120	24
19. Wath ..	4	2	17	12	5
20. Whitby ..	—	21	469	246	15
Total Rural ..	156	1,473	4,332	1,958	1,923
Administrative County ..	1,018	2,408	9,543	4,625	3,722

Act, 1957. Rent Act, 1957)				MOVEABLE DWELLINGS		
No. of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation	No. unfit for human habitation	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of licensed sites	No. of inspections of licensed sites	No. of unlicensed moveable dwellings
312	20	—	59	—	—	—
64	26	1	22	1	2	8
811	853	2	15	1	4	—
12	3	4	—	—	—	—
44	67	7	19	—	—	3
51	—	—	—	—	—	3
74	13	4	9	3	47	—
10	32	1	21	1	2	—
46	66	2	14	4	26	—
—	1	—	1	6	24	—
79	32	39	52	2	28	—
15	65	7	—	5	21	2
119	162	4	60	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,637	1,340	71	272	23	154	23
18	15	2	3	8	27	10
35	42	18	19	6	14	—
5	33	—	—	2	2	8
2	7	7	20	15	25	—
41	12	1	16	7	39	7
20	2	2	—	—	—	—
4	6	2	—	—	—	—
39	6	5	2	6	23	—
18	—	—	4	—	—	—
67	32	3	—	2	4	—
59	70	1	4	1	2	1
29	4	—	—	4	6	—
35	1	—	—	6	103	8
58	13	6	—	4	260	—
14	5	—	1	37	112	—
37	14	1	—	1	21	55
11	44	41	—	29	84	—
77	38	12	2	11	40	6
5	—	—	2	10	22	—
5	47	1	1	29	89	—
579	391	102	74	178	873	95
2,216	1,731	173	346	201	1,027	118

FOOD HYGIENE.

During the year the Chief County Health Inspector has given monthly lectures on public health in relation to food trading to officers and men undergoing resettlement courses at the Higher Education Centre, Hipswell Lodge, Catterick Camp. Included with the lectures has been the showing of the film "Clean Food."

The County Health Inspectors have made regular routine inspections of hygiene facilities in school kitchens and canteens, these have shown the standards to be good and this is substantiated by the fact that there has been no major outbreak of food poisoning in connection with the school meals service.

Inspection and supervision of food and food shops.

There has been an increase during the year in the number of inspections by officers of local authorities of food shops and premises where food is prepared ; 7,408 inspections have been made, in the course of which 707 unsatisfactory conditions have been found, that is 9.5% as against 11.4% in 1959. At the end of the year 663 of the unsatisfactory conditions had been remedied by informal action, remedial measures being pending in respect of the 44 outstanding ; no statutory notices were issued during the year. The number of food poisoning notifications received during the year show a marked decrease to 21 from the previous year's figure of 82 which was abnormally high owing to an outbreak of food poisoning on Tees-side. The educational activities of the officers of local authorities in connection with food hygiene have again consisted mainly of personal talks with employees individually, rather than collectively, the general opinion being that these are more effective than lectures which are often poorly attended ; however, lectures have been given in Redcar Borough, Saltburn U.D. and Scarborough Borough.

The following table gives details of inspection, etc., in respect of each county district :—

DISTRICT	No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied	
			Informally	Statutorily
A.—URBAN				
1. Eston	976	14	11	—
2. Guisborough	69	1	1	—
3. Loftus	107	4	4	—
4. Malton	25	2	2	—
5. Northallerton	142	23	20	—
6. Pickering	19	2	2	—
7. Redcar	537	58	49	—
8. Richmond	84	36	28	—
9. Saltburn and Marske	108	54	54	—
10. Scalby	70	—	—	—
11. Scarborough	2,623	223	190	—
12. Skelton and Brotton	28	—	—	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	762	25	25	—
14. Whitby	252	148	148	—
Total Urban ..	5,802	590	534	—
B.—RURAL				
1. Aysgarth	33	7	6	—
2. Bedale	31	19	16	—
3. Croft	14	—	—	—
4. Easingwold	217	—	31	—
5. Flaxton	172	11	11	—
6. Helmsley	224	—	—	—
7. Kirkbymoorside	85	2	2	—
8. Leyburn	47	3	3	—
9. Malton	12	—	—	—
10. Masham	57	10	10	—
11. Northallerton	43	12	10	—
12. Pickering	16	1	1	—
13. Reeth	204	6	6	—
14. Richmond	190	8	8	—
15. Scarborough	55	—	—	—
16. Startforth	43	5	5	—
17. Stokesley	63	5	5	—
18. Thirsk	47	23	10	—
19. Wath	32	1	1	—
20. Whitby	21	4	4	—
Total Rural ..	1,606	117	129	—
Administrative County ..	7,408	707	663	—

Food and Drugs Act.

Samples under the Food and Drugs Act, for adulteration, inferior quality and false description, is carried out by the Weights and Measures inspectors and I am indebted to the Chief Inspector for the following statistics :—

Total number of Samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
769	762	2	4	1

The following table shows the number and type of samples taken during the year of which some were found to adulterated or of inferior standard.

Type of sample	Samples taken	Number adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
Milk ..	349	—	3	—
Fish Cakes ..	17	2	—	—
Dried Sage ..	4	—	1	—
Instant Coffee ..	1	—	—	1

TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1960.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population 1960.	Total live births.	Illegiti- mate live births.	Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Excess of births over deaths. (Natural increase)	Natural increase per 1,000 popu- lation.
A.—URBAN.						
1. Eston ..	36,180	861	66	23.8	452	12.5
2. Guisborough ..	11,040	280	11	25.4	143	13.0
3. Loftus ..	7,740	145	4	18.7	53	6.8
4. Malton ..	4,160	58	1	13.9	10	2.4
5. Northallerton ..	6,340	98	6	15.5	17	2.7
6. Pickering ..	4,090	52	1	12.7	9	2.2
7. Redcar ..	29,500	536	38	18.2	190	6.4
8. Richmond ..	6,170	122	10	19.8	52	8.4
9. Saltburn and Marske	10,830	281	13	25.9	172	15.9
10. Scalby ..	6,850	67	2	9.8	— 21	..
11. Scarborough ..	43,230	609	55	14.1	—101	..
12. Skelton and Brotton	13,140	225	8	17.1	66	5.0
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	23,970	465	18	19.4	242	10.1
14. Whitby ..	11,620	205	9	17.7	52	4.5
Total Urban ..	214,860	4,004	242	18.6	1,336	6.2
B.—RURAL.						
1. Aysgarth ..	3,320	47	1	14.2	— 20	..
2. Bedale ..	8,540	156	5	18.3	73	8.5
3. Croft ..	2,350	37	3	15.7	18	7.7
4. Easingwold ..	11,970	163	7	13.6	38	3.2
5. Flaxton ..	28,290	515	17	18.2	239	8.4
6. Helmsley ..	5,320	61	2	11.5	6	1.1
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,930	58	2	11.8	— 3	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,310	84	3	13.3	10	1.6
9. Malton ..	5,520	74	1	13.4	10	1.8
10. Masham ..	1,620	19	..	11.7	— 1	..
11. Northallerton ..	8,730	139	7	15.9	23	2.6
12. Pickering ..	4,990	68	2	13.6	10	2.0
13. Reeth ..	1,960	18	2	9.2	— 12	..
14. Richmond ..	24,560	474	16	19.3	371	15.1
15. Scarborough ..	7,780	78	8	10.0	— 21	..
16. Startforth ..	4,930	72	4	14.6	24	4.9
17. Stokesley ..	23,410	517	10	22.1	290	12.4
18. Thirsk ..	13,680	252	9	18.4	93	6.8
19. Wath ..	3,480	41	2	11.8	27	7.8
20. Whitby ..	11,520	167	10	14.5	2	.2
Total Rural ..	183,210	3,040	111	16.6	1,177	6.4
Administrative County	398,070	7,044	353	17.7	2,513	6.3
Totals for 1959 ..	390,800	6,781	302	17.4	2,425	6.2

TABLE No. 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1960.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population, 1960	Total deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.
A.—URBAN.							
1. Eston ..	36,180	409	11.3	30	34.8	..	..
2. Guisborough ..	11,040	137	12.4	6	21.4	..	..
3. Loftus ..	7,740	92	11.9	3	20.7	..	..
4. Malton ..	4,160	48	11.5	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,340	81	12.8	..	..	..	..
6. Pickering ..	4,090	43	10.5	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	29,500	346	11.7	10	18.7	..	..
8. Richmond ..	6,170	70	11.3	3	24.6	..	..
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	10,830	109	10.1	5	17.8	..	..
10. Scalby ..	6,850	88	12.8	1	14.9	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	43,230	710	16.4	12	19.7	..	..
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	13,140	159	12.1	6	26.7	1	125.0
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	23,970	223	9.3	8	17.2	..	..
14. Whitby ..	11,620	153	13.2	5	24.4	..	..
Total Urban ..	214,860	2,668	12.4	89	22.2	1	4.1
B.—RURAL.							
1. Aysgarth ..	3,320	67	20.2	1	21.3	..	..
2. Bedale ..	8,540	83	9.7	2	12.8	..	..
3. Croft ..	2,350	19	8.1	1	27.0	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,970	125	10.4	3	18.4	1	142.9
5. Flaxton ..	28,290	276	9.8	10	19.4	..	..
6. Helmsley ..	5,320	55	10.3	2	32.8	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,930	61	12.4	1	17.2	..	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,310	74	11.7	..	..	..	..
9. Malton ..	5,520	64	11.6	2	27.0	..	..
10. Masham ..	1,620	20	12.3	1	52.6	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	8,730	116	13.3	5	36.0	1	142.9
12. Pickering ..	4,990	58	11.6	1	14.7	..	..
13. Reeth ..	1,960	30	15.3	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond ..	24,560	103	4.2	13	27.4	..	..
15. Scarborough ..	7,780	99	12.7	2	25.6	..	..
16. Startforth ..	4,930	48	9.7	4	55.6	1	250.0
17. Stokesley ..	23,410	227	9.7	5	9.7	..	..
18. Thirsk ..	13,680	159	11.6	10	39.7	2	222.2
19. Wath ..	3,480	14	4.0	1	24.4	..	..
20. Whitby ..	11,520	165	14.3	2	12.0	..	..
Total Rural ..	183,210	1,863	10.2	66	21.7	5	45.0
Administrative County ..	398,070	4,531	11.4	155	22.0	6	17.0
Totals for 1959 ..	390,800	4,356	11.1	167	24.6	11	36.4

TABLE 3.

Deaths according to Age-Groups, 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
TOTAL CAUSES	M	1339	51	9	11	12	54	380	365	457	1013	40	8	8	26	36	241	239	415		
	F	1329	38	9	5	6	33	244	301	693	850	26	4	2	2	27	148	204	437		
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Tuberculosis, other	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic disease	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infections	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Malignant neoplasm stomach	M	43	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	11	30	..	..	..	..	1	11	11	7
	F	35	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	11	24	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	11
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	M	92	..	..	..	..	3	53	24	12	56	..	..	..	..	1	29	15	11
	F	8	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	2
Malignant neoplasm breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	42	..	..	..	..	4	13	13	12	25	..	..	..	..	3	9	8	5
Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	21	..	..	..	..	1	9	5	6	15	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	124	..	..	1	..	8	36	33	46	73	..	2	1	..	4	21	15	30
	F	113	1	..	1	1	5	44	34	27	53	..	..	..	..	2	15	17	19
Leukaemia aleukaemia	M	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	F	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Diabetes	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5
	F	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	140	..	..	..	..	1	29	49	61	150	..	..	..	..	..	19	49	82
	F	248	1	..	..	..	4	31	52	160	180	..	..	..	..	2	32	49	97
Coronary disease, angina	M	327	..	..	..	..	10	119	108	90	204	..	..	..	..	5	72	65	62
	F	193	..	..	..	..	2	39	68	84	129	..	..	..	..	1	25	43	60

TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1960.

DISTRICT	Cancer.		Heart disease.		Respiratory non-tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis-Pulmonary.		Other Tuberculosis		Other circulatory disease.		Vascular lesions of nervous system.	
	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.														
Eston	81	2.24	125	3.45	61	1.69	4	.11	..	..	14	.39	40	1.11
Guisborough	17	1.54	48	4.35	9	.82	..	..	..	..	5	.45	28	2.54
Loftus	23	2.97	34	4.39	5	.65	..	..	..	..	1	.13	12	1.55
Malton	12	2.88	20	4.81	9	2.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.72
Northallerton	15	2.37	32	5.05	6	.95	..	..	..	..	3	.47	12	1.89
Pickering	8	1.96	20	4.89	2	.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1.96
Redcar	72	2.44	121	4.10	19	.64	1	.03	..	..	16	.54	49	1.66
Richmond	13	2.11	29	4.70	7	1.13	..	..	1	.16	4	.65	9	1.46
Saltburn and Marske	18	1.66	42	3.88	13	1.20	1	.09	..	..	5	.46	15	1.39
Scalby	11	1.61	33	4.82	8	1.17	..	..	..	..	1	.15	21	3.07
Scarborough	104	2.41	331	7.66	49	1.13	1	.02	2	.05	21	.49	120	2.78
Skelton & Brotton	29	2.21	58	4.41	8	.61	1	.08	..	..	9	.68	23	1.75
Thornaby-on-Tees	55	2.29	66	2.75	36	1.50	1	.04	..	..	5	.21	20	.83
Whitby	30	2.58	56	4.82	10	.86	..	..	..	..	7	.60	28	2.41
Total Urban	488	2.27	1015	4.72	242	1.13	9	.04	3	.01	91	.42	388	1.81
—RURAL														
Aysgarth	11	3.31	24	7.23	4	1.20	..	..	..	..	6	1.81	13	3.92
Bedale	15	1.76	22	2.58	12	1.41	..	..	..	..	4	.47	14	1.64
Croft	5	2.13	1	.43	1	.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2.55
Easingwold	16	1.34	38	3.17	10	.84	..	..	1	.08	3	.25	22	1.84
Flaxton	42	1.48	113	3.99	25	.88	..	..	..	..	11	.39	35	1.24
Helmsley	8	1.50	17	3.20	1	.19	2	.38	..	..	2	.38	10	1.88
Kirkbymoorside	8	1.62	22	4.46	3	.61	..	..	..	..	6	1.22	13	2.64
Leyburn	12	1.90	29	4.60	4	.63	..	..	..	..	3	.48	17	2.69
Malton	10	1.81	20	3.62	3	.54	..	..	..	..	3	.54	16	2.90
Masham	3	1.85	10	6.17	2	1.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1.23
Northallerton	24	2.75	43	4.93	8	.92	..	..	..	..	7	.80	14	1.60
Pickering	6	1.20	27	5.41	4	.80	1	.20	..	..	1	.20	11	2.20
Reeth	3	1.53	12	6.12	1	.51	..	..	..	..	1	.51	7	3.57
Richmond	11	.44	32	1.30	8	.33	..	..	..	..	3	.12	18	.73
Scarborough	14	1.80	45	5.78	3	.39	..	..	..	..	2	.26	25	3.21
Startforth	5	1.01	14	2.84	5	1.01	1	.20	..	..	2	.41	11	2.23
Stokesley	43	1.84	82	3.50	24	1.03	..	..	..	..	5	.21	30	1.28
Thirsk	25	1.83	58	4.24	12	.87	1	.07	..	..	6	.44	25	1.83
Wath	2	.57	4	1.15	1	.29	..	..	1	.29	1	.29	1	.29
Whitby	31	2.69	51	4.43	14	1.22	..	..	..	..	5	.43	40	3.47
Total Rural	294	1.60	664	3.62	145	.79	5	.03	2	.01	71	.39	330	1.80
Administrative County	782	1.96	1679	4.22	387	.97	14	.04	5	.01	162	.41	718	1.80

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1960.

DISTRICT.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.				Other tuberculosis.				All tuberculosis.				Influenza.		Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases.	
	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN																
1. Eston ..	29	4	725.0	.11	1	..	..	..	30	4	750.0	.11	..	..	34	.94
2. Guisborough ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	.09	5	.45
3. Loftus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.13	3	.39
4. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.44
5. Northallerton ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	.47
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.24
7. Redcar ..	12	1	1200.0	.03	2	..	..	..	14	1	1400.0	.03	1	.03	12	.41
8. Richmond ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	.16	1	1	100.0	.16	..	..	2	.32
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	2	1	200.0	.09	..	..	..	..	2	1	200.0	.09	..	..	6	.55
10. Scalby ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	.58
11. Scarborough ..	11	1	1100.0	.02	1	2	50.0	.05	12	3	400.0	.07	..	..	21	.49
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	1	1	100.0	.08	..	..	..	..	1	1	100.0	.08	..	..	4	.30
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	7	1	700.0	.04	..	..	..	..	7	1	700.0	.04	1	.04	19	.79
14. Whitby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.60
Total Urban ..	72	9	800.0	.04	4	3	133.3	.01	76	12	633.3	.06	4	.02	127	.59
B.—RURAL																
1. Aysgarth ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.30	1	.30
2. Bedale ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	.94
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	200.0	.08	5	..	500.0	.08	..	..	7	.58
5. Flaxton ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	.04	15	.53
6. Helmsley ..	1	2	50.0	.38	..	..	..	..	1	2	50.0	.38	..	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.41
8. Leyburn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.32
9. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.54
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1.23
11. Northallerton ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	.23
12. Pickering ..	..	1	..	.20	1	..	..	..	1	1	100.0	.20	..	..	3	.60
13. Reeth ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.51	1	.51
14. Richmond ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	.16
15. Scarborough ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	.26
16. Startforth ..	..	1	..	.20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.20	..	..	2	.41
17. Stokesley ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	.55
18. Thirsk ..	1	1	100.0	.07	..	..	..	..	1	1	100.0	.07	..	..	7	.51
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100.0	.29	1	1	100.0	.29	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	.69
Total Rural ..	27	5	540.0	.03	10	2	500.0	.01	37	7	528.6	.04	3	.02	82	.45
Administrative County ..	99	14	707.1	.04	14	5	280.0	.01	113	19	594.7	.05	7	.02	209	.53

TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1960.

DISTRICT	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN.				
1. Eston	4	4.65
2. Guisborough	2	7.14
3. Loftus	1	6.90
4. Malton	1	17.24
5. Northallerton
6. Pickering
7. Redcar	3	5.60
8. Richmond
9. Saltburn and Marske	1	3.56
10. Scalby	2	29.85
11. Scarborough	2	3.28
12. Skelton and Brotton	1	4.44	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	3	6.45
14. Whitby	5	24.39
Total Urban	1	.25	24	5.99
B.—RURAL.				
1. Aysgarth	1	21.28
2. Bedale
3. Croft
4. Easingwold	1	6.13	..	..
5. Flaxton	2	3.88
6. Helmsley
7. Kirkbymoorside
8. Leyburn
9. Malton	2	27.03
10. Masham	1	52.63
11. Northallerton	1	7.19	1	7.19
12. Pickering	1	14.71
13. Reeth
14. Richmond	1	2.11
15. Scarborough	1	12.82
16. Startforth
17. Stokesley	2	3.87
18. Thirsk	4	15.87
19. Wath
20. Whitby
Total Rural	2	.66	16	5.26
Administrative County	3	.43	40	5.68

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1960, as given in the weekly returns rendered by Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT.		Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever, includes typhoid & paratyphoid.	Acute Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Meningococcal Infection.	Acute poliomyelitis.		Acute encephalitis.	Food poisoning.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Malaria (at home).	Malaria (abroad).	Chickenpox.	Measles (excluding Rubella)	Whooping cough.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Tuberculosis			
										Paralytic	Non-paralytic												Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other	Anthrax
A.—URBAN.																										
1. Eston	..	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	271	12	1	29	1	..	..
2. Guisborough	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	2	6	..	..	..
3. Loftus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Malton	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
6. Pickering	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar	..	10	..	1	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	127	1	2	..	..	..	..	216	45	1	12	..	2	..
8. Richmond	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	3	..	1	..	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	19	2	2	..	..	..
10. Scalby	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Scarborough	..	17	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	41	4	11	..	1	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	9	1	1	..	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	54	35	1	7	..	..	..
14. Whitby	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	5	..	..	..	..
Total Urban	..	65	..	3	52	..	..	5	..	..	3	3	8	184	3	10	..	..	..	1095	178	24	72	1	3	..
1959	..	132	..	5	71	..	..	4	5	2	2	2	62	151	1	13	..	..	..	2215	153	25	95	..	6	..
B.—RURAL																										
1. Aysgarth	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
2. Bedale	..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	34	24	..	2	..	1	..
3. Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	3	..	2	..
5. Flaxton	..	17	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	28	..	3	..	3	..
6. Helmsley	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	10	..	1	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Malton	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
10. Masham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
12. Pickering	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	8	..	..	1	..	..
13. Reeth	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	1	..	..	..
14. Richmond	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	14	..	87	38	5	7	..	..	..
15. Scarborough	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	1	..	..	..
16. Startforth	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley	..	20	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	127	..	82	17	..	5	..	1	..
18. Thirsk	..	11	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	..	..
19. Wath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
20. Whitby	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	3	..	1	..	1	..
Total Rural	..	75	..	2	60	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	13	155	..	9	..	1	141	502	162	5	27	1	9	..
1959	..	97	..	1	57	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	20	28	1	12	..	1	68	2407	64	3	23	1	12	..
Administrative County	..	140	..	5	112	..	..	9	..	1	3	4	21	339	3	19	..	1	141	1597	340	29	99	2	12	..
1959	..	229	..	6	128	..	..	7	7	2	2	2	82	179	2	25	..	1	68	4622	217	28	118	1	18	..

TABLE 9.—DEATHS, with their causes, in each District during 1960.

DISTRICT.		All causes.		Tuberculosis, respiratory.		Tuberculosis, other.		Syphilitic disease.		Diphtheria.		Whooping cough.		Meningococcal infections.		Acute poliomyelitis.		Measles.		Other infective & parasitic diseases.		Malignant neoplasm, stomach.		Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.		Malignant neoplasm, breast.		Malignant neoplasm, uterus.		Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.		Leukaemia, aleukaemia.		Diabetes.		Vascular lesions of nervous system.		Coronary disease, angina.		Hypertension with heart disease.		Other heart disease.		Other circulatory disease.		Influenza.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Other diseases of respiratory system.		Ucer of stomach & duodenum.		Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.		Nephritis & nephrosis.		Hyperplasia of prostate.		Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.		Other defined & ill-defined diseases.		Motor vehicle accidents.		All other Accidents.		Suicide.		Homicide & operations of war.		DISTRICT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
A.—URBAN		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	A.—URBAN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1.	Eston ..	242	167	2	2																	18	3	21	2		4		4																							Eston ..	1.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
2.	Guisborough ..	66	71																			1	1	2																											Guisborough ..	2.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
3.	Loftus ..	55	37																			4	4	4																												Loftus ..	3.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
4.	Malton ..	25	23																			1	1	1																											Malton ..	4.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
5.	Northallerton ..	32	49																			5	2	2																											Northallerton ..	5.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
6.	Pickering ..	24	19																			1	2	2																											Pickering ..	6.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
7.	Redcar ..	172	174	1																		5	3	11	2		11		2																								Redcar ..	7.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
8.	Richmond ..	44	26																			4	4	11																												Richmond ..	8.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
9.	Saltburn and Marske ..	56	53	1																		1	2	5			2																									Saltburn and Marske ..	9.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
10.	Scalby ..	39	49																			1	2	2																											Scalby ..	10.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
11.	Scarborough ..	300	410	1																		1	1	10	19	4		8																									Scarborough ..	11.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
12.	Skelton and Brotton ..	77	82																			1	5	1			6																									Skelton and Brotton ..	12.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
13.	Thornaby-on-Tees ..	125	98																			7	3	15			5																										Thornaby-on-Tees ..	13.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
14.	Whitby ..	82	71																			2	1	4			1																											Whitby ..	14.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Total Urban		1339	1329	5	4	1	2	2										2	2	43	35	92	8		42		21	124	113	5	5	4	13	140	248	327	193	19	23	157	296	47	44	4		64	51	83	27	11	6	14	6	2	7	13	11	27	1	9	15	80	105	23	4	28	41	12	5	1	1	Total Urban																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
B.—RURAL		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	B.—RURAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1.	Aysgarth ..	30	37																			1	1	1	1			1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

